

Special arms talks resume today

GENEVA (Agencies) — Chief U.S. negotiator Max Kampelman said Monday he would emphasise the issue of verification at special arms control talks starting here on Tuesday. Mr. Kampelman said on arrival that alleged Soviet violations of the limits set by the SALT-II strategic arms treaty, which the United States exceeded last week, "are the reasons why we emphasise verification so much here." U.S. and Soviet negotiators met here from Dec. 2 to 5 to try to maintain the momentum in their 21-month-old talks on nuclear and space arms issues. Mr. Kampelman said reports the U.S. administration's decision to exceed the SALT-II limits — with the deployment of an extra B-52 bomber armed with cruise missiles — would otherwise have no impact on the negotiations. Asked whether the White House crisis over U.S. arms deliveries to Iran would impinge on the talks, he said, "Not at all." He believed that large areas of agreement had been reached, particularly after the Oct. 11-12 Reykjavik summit. "What we would like to do is to look at areas of disagreement and begin to narrow the differences," he said.

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King cables good wishes to UAE

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein sent a cable of good wishes on Monday to United Arab Emirates (UAE). President Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahayan on his country's National Day. In the cable the King wished Sheikh Zayed health and happiness and the UAE people further progress and prosperity.

King meets Armitage

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein received at the Royal Court on Monday U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defence Richard Armitage, who is currently on a visit to Jordan. The audience was attended by Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, A. S. M. D. Forces Commander-in-Chief General Shuruf Zaid bin Shaker and U.S. Ambassador in Amman Paul Baker.

Prince Hassan visits Prime Ministry

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan paid a visit to the Prime Ministry, where he met for a while with Prime Minister Zaid Rifai.

PSD warns drivers

AMMAN (Petra) — The Public Security Department (PSD) said on Monday that the eastern and southern parts of Jordan were covered by very intense fog and that roads to the Ras Al Naqab, Rashidiyah, and Qadisiyah areas were not suitable for traffic due to the snowfall. The PSD called on all drivers to drive carefully and to use headlights and flashers in areas where fog is very intense.

Syria favours summit

ABU DHABI (R) — Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq Sharaa was quoted as saying on Monday that President Hafez Al Assad had recently informed a visiting Arab League delegation that Syria favoured the holding of a long-delayed Arab summit. Mr. Sharaa told the Al Khaleej daily that Mr. Assad told Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmad Taleb Ibrahim and Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi that Syria would exert every possible effort to ensure the summit's success.

Mubarak to visit Paris

PARIS (AP) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and his wife will pay an official visit to France Dec. 10-13 at the invitation of President Francois Mitterrand, the French government announced Monday.

Kahane barred

TEL AVIV (R) — Militant anti-Arab member of parliament Meir Kahane was barred on Monday from the next three sessions for insulting his colleagues and publicly calling one of them a cockroach. A parliamentary official said, "A parliamentary committee decided on the punishment after deputy speaker Haika Grossman complained that Kahane called her a cockroach and ignored her instructions to descend from the podium."

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King urges concerted world effort to end Palestinian plight

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

HIS MAJESTY King Hussein on Monday called on the international community to work actively and sincerely to help bring justice to the Palestinian people and establish a durable peace in the Middle East.

The King, in an address to the United Nations Committee on Palestinian People's Rights, said a durable and just peace in the region "could only be achieved through a U.N.-sponsored international conference with binding authority to implementing U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338."

"The Arab Nation has continuously showed sincere desire for a peaceful settlement," the King said in the address. "However, Israel and its allies continued to impede U.N. efforts towards securing peace," the King said in his address, which was delivered on his behalf at the General Assembly by Jordan's representative at the U.N., Mr. Abdullah Salah.

The King called on the United Nations Committee on Palestinian Rights to exert efforts with Israel's

supporters to make them realise "the great danger inherent in Israel's intransigent stand towards international peace calls and its continued rejection of efforts for peace."

The King hailed the committee's efforts aimed at "ending injustice that is being done to the Palestinian people as a result of Israel's continued occupation of their homeland" and reaffirmed that "the basis of peace between the Arabs and Israelis lies in bringing about justice to the Palestinian people."

In his address, on the occasion of the annual International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, the King said the U.N.-proclaimed occasion "serves as a witness of the world community's concern over the Palestinians' tragedy and continued suffering, and its



commitment to upholding the values of right, justice and equality which form the basis for world peace and international cooperation."

The King, however, pointed out that "the international community has hitherto failed to translate its will and resolutions into practice." He added that the world nations are therefore called upon to redress this situation and reestablish justice.

Jordan has been supporting the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and has stood by them in their struggle to regain

land and usurped rights ever since the Israeli invasion of Arab territories, the King said.

He said the Jordanians and Palestinians "now stand united in confronting the Jewish state's expansionist designs in the Palestinian land."

Both brotherly peoples, the King added, "have formed an inseparable unity in the face of aggression."

King Hussein referred to Israel's continued violations of the legitimate rights of Arab people under its rule and voiced Jordan's appreciation of the world community's support for the Palestinian people. He reiterated his unshakable confidence in the U.N. organisation and its ability to restore peace and bring justice to the oppressed people of the world.

In a statement issued in Amman to mark the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, Occupied Territories Affairs Minister Marwan Al Dudin said United Nations Resolution 3240 of 1977, in which the world body called on all governments and people to express their solidarity with the Palestinian people on Nov. 29

(Continued on page 3)

Klibi blasts U.S. for arms sales to Iran and sanctions on Syria

TUNIS (R) — Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi on Monday criticised American arms sales to Iran, saying they would prolong the Gulf war and implying they were inconsistent with U.S. sanctions against Syria.

In a speech opening a three-day Arab League interior ministers' conference here, Mr. Klibi said Washington had accused Iran of terrorism, yet sold arms to Tehran.

"One can ask how one can reconcile American measures taken against Syria and Washington's arrangements adopted in favour of Iran," he said.

On Nov. 14, one day after President Ronald Reagan acknowledged the U.S. had sent military supplies to Tehran, Washington imposed some economic sanctions against Syria for its alleged support for "terrorism."

Mr. Klibi added that the American arms sales could only prolong the war between Iran and Arab League member Iraq. Mr. Reagan's acknowledgement that he personally authorised the sales raised the question of how Washington could contribute to peace moves, he added.

Without naming Syria, Mr. Klibi questioned whether U.S. sanctions against an Arab state were really motivated by the "battle against terrorism," saying they were really a pretext to help Israel.

Referring to terrorism and violence in the Middle East, Mr. Klibi laid the blame firmly at Israel's door.

"These two scourges are continuing because of Israel and the terrorism which it practises," he told the ministers. Jordan is represented at the conference by Interior Minister Rajai Dajani (see page 3).

Mr. Klibi also questioned how the U.S. could supply "defensive weapons" to Iran which it had refused to supply to friendly Arab states.

Referring to a wave of Jewish anti-Arab violence in Jerusalem since the stabbing last month of a Jewish youth, Mr. Klibi said this constituted "the latest illustration of the Israeli plan aimed at provoking the departure of the Arab population of the occupied territories."

Issues on the agenda for the Tunis conference include a plan for a common Arab strategy against drug abuse and drug trafficking.

Israelis open fire on Arab demonstrators in West Bank

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli troops opened fire on Palestinian students during a third day of anti-Israel demonstrations on Monday in the occupied West Bank and one student was wounded.

At a Palestinian refugee camp, police arrested 13 Palestinians for throwing stones at Israeli troops, a spokesman said.

The firing occurred after students at the men's teachers' seminary in the town of Ramallah threw rocks at Israeli vehicles, unfurled Palestinian flags, burned tires and shouted nationalist slogans, said a spokeswoman.

She said the troops ordered the students to disperse, and when they refused, opened fire.

Police entered the boys' school at the Kalandiyeh refugee camp and forced the students to disperse, Israel Radio reported. They also briefly closed off the Jerusalem-Ramallah highway after a number of Israeli vehicles were hit by rocks.

Students at the women's teachers' seminary in Ramallah, 25 kilometres north of Jerusalem, demonstrated on Saturday and Sunday to protest the 39th anniversary of the United Nations decision to partition Palestine and create a Jewish state.

Meanwhile, Jews and Arabs continued to attack each other in Jerusalem.

Two Jewish-owned cars parked in a mixed neighbourhood were burned and a rock was thrown at a truck driven by a Jew near the Old City, the Jerusalem Post reported. It said rock-throwing assailants broke the windows of two Arab-driven cars in the Jewish neighbourhood of Musrara.

Israeli police commissioner David Krauss said the police would prohibit demonstrations by Arabs and Jews in the Old City following the most violent anti-Arab protests there in years.

Only Christians holding religious processions this month for the Christmas holiday will be

exempt from the police ban. Krauss said on army radio.

"We will not permit processions, rallies or demonstrations in the Old City in Jerusalem — not those organised by Jews and not those organised by Arabs — out of fear of public disorder," he said.

Jews have stoned Arabs, set fire to their homes and smashed their car windows since a Jewish youth was stabbed to death in the Old City on Nov. 15.

On Saturday, Palestinians threw stones at the police and passers-by in the area in the first serious Arab reaction since Jews started their attacks.

Three Palestinians were charged on Sunday with "premeditated murder" in the death of the youth.

Police arrested them within hours of the stabbing and claimed they had confessed to carrying out the attack for the Syrian-based Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP).

Reagan says he will welcome Watergate-style investigations

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — President Ronald Reagan said Monday he would welcome the appointment of a Watergate-style special investigator into the Iran arms affair if deemed necessary by the U.S. Justice Department.

Referring to investigations now in progress within his administration, Mr. Reagan said: "If they determine an independent counsel is called for, I'd welcome that appointment. I'm determined to get all of the facts out and take whatever action is necessary."

Mr. Reagan was speaking at a White House ceremony to launch a separate investigation of his National Security Council (NSC), which was involved in the secret operation to sell arms to Iran.

"Your experience and expertise in this inquiry are extremely important," Mr. Reagan told the three members of the board he appointed last week to look into past and future conduct of the NSC.

"I hope you'll take particular care to see whether and under what circumstances the National Security Council staff was or should be directly involved in the operational aspects of sensitive diplomatic, military or intelligence missions" as it had in the past, Mr. Reagan said.

"With that, I say, go to it," Mr. Reagan said he had ordered the NSC staff not to participate in national security operations until the board issues its findings and recommendations.

In the past, the NSC staff has participated in White House

handling of numerous crises, including the hijacking of a plane carrying the Achille Lauro hijackers and the invasion of Grenada.

Attorney General Edwin Meese, Mr. Reagan's longtime associate, is conducting the inquiry to decide whether a special prosecutor is needed.

"I want all the facts to come out," Mr. Reagan said. He added that as soon as he was told last week of the unauthorised transfers of money to the "contras," we acted to learn the facts."

"I want to assure you and the American people that I want all the facts to come out about learning of the possible transfer of funds from the sale of arms to Iran to those fighting the Sandinista government," Mr. Reagan told the board.

Former Senator John Tower, a member of Mr. Reagan's Republican Party, heads the panel. Also on the panel are Edmund Muskie, secretary of state under former President Jimmy Carter, and Brent Scowcroft, former President Gerald Ford's national security adviser.

Presidential spokesman Larry Speakes said Mr. Reagan had instructed his staff to talk openly with the board and said it has "a blank check" to conduct its work.

However, Speakes said it would not have subpoena power, would not take testimony under oath and probably would not hold public hearings, as did the presidential panel that investigated the

explosion of the space shuttle Challenger.

Mr. Reagan said he had not decided whether he would call a special session of Congress to look into the Iranian arms deal as suggested on Sunday by Robert Dole of Kansas, leader of the president's own Republican Party in the Senate.

"That is under discussion and there has been no decision," he told reporters.

Congress is adjourned until Jan. 6.

The last special session of Congress was called by President Harry Truman in 1948.

Leaders of the opposition Democratic Party said they preferred to wait until the new Congress convenes in January when they will assume leadership of the Senate from the Republicans. Democrats already control the House of Representatives.

Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said Monday he believed Mr. Reagan would survive the current crisis.

Dr. Kissinger was in London to give a lecture at the House of Commons.

Asked on his arrival at Heathrow airport, whether he thought Mr. Reagan would survive the controversy which has rocked his administration, Dr. Kissinger said: "Yes, certainly."

Dr. Kissinger also said Mr. Reagan had been telling the truth about the arms deal with Iran although he might have been denied all details of the sales because of bureaucracy.

Assad assails U.S. and Britain

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad on Monday blamed the United States and Britain for the sufferings of the Palestinian people and for the "grave Middle East situation threatening world peace and security." Britain and the U.S. "instead of working for a just peace as permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, have always supported Israel's aggression and violation of U.N. resolutions and made of themselves a party biased towards Israel," Mr. Assad said in a message to the United Nations marking the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People. Mr. Assad said the United Nations, which established Israel in 1948 with "a one vote majority," had linked acceptance of Israel's membership to its commitment to the U.N. charter and resolutions. "Nevertheless, Israel continues to enjoy its membership despite its continued violation of the U.N. charter and resolutions," he said. Mr. Assad added: "Israel is blocking the road to a just peace in the Middle East and trying to impose capricious conditions on the Arabs... but Syria will continue to support the just struggle of the Palestinian people until they regain their total national rights."

Amal tanks pound Beirut camps; 322 said killed since Monday

SIDON, Lebanon (Agencies) — Tanks pounded Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut on Monday while South Lebanon was paralysed by a general strike in protest against the savage "camps war."

Palestinian and Shiite Amal militia sources accused each other of trying to seize fresh ground at Bourj Al Barajneh and Shatila camps, home to thousands of refugees in Beirut.

Amal threw Soviet-built T-54 tanks into the battle to confine Palestinians to the camps and were met with heavy mortar, grenade and machine-gun fire.

Convoys of Amal ammunition trucks were seen heading towards the battlezone and all roads leading to the area were closed to civilians as cannon fire rocked the capital.

Local reporters said about 40 tanks, mainly U.S.-made M-48s and Soviet-built T-54s, took turns in pounding Shatila and Bourj Al Barajneh, which are surrounded by the densely populated Shiite slums of southern Beirut.

Police said 15 people were killed and 50 wounded at this area of confrontation between the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Justice Minister Nabih Berri's Amal militia.

PLO communiques said several Palestinians repulsed several attempts by tank-led Amal forces to storm the tiny camp of Shatila behind a fierce barrage of phosphorus shells.

A PLO spokesman said Shatila defenders, firing rocket-propelled grenades, knocked out six tanks.

"blocking the attackers' advance routes."

The southern town of Sidon was brought to a standstill when most shops and schools shut in a general strike called by residents to protest against Lebanon's savage "camps war."

Police said 31 people were killed and 61 wounded in similar battles at the strategically located town of Maghdousheh, which overlooks Palestinian refugee camps at South Lebanon's provincial capital of Sidon.

That raised the overall toll to 322 killed and 635 injured since last Monday, when PLO men burst out of Sidon's 'Am Al Hilweh and Mieh Mieh camps to wrest Maghdousheh's bluffs from Amal.

Damascus negotiations stalled over new plan for ceasefire

By Lamis K. Andoni in Damascus

POLITICAL efforts by Syria, Libya, Iran and leftist Lebanese groups to halt the fighting in Lebanon between the Shiite Amal militia and Palestinian fighters were in deadlock on Monday over a new plan for a ceasefire.

The deadlock was centred around opposition by Palestinian negotiators in a provision in the plan which calls for ending the presence of fighters loyal to Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat in South Lebanon.

Except for Palestinian negotiators, who are led by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), and a Libyan delegation, all parties taking part in the week-old Damascus talks support the plan, sources close to the negotiations told the Jordan Times on Monday.

The new plan entails five points: — To arrange an immediate ceasefire; — To allow supplies into the Amal-besieged Rashidiyah camp near Tyre; — To furnish Syrian and Libyan guarantees for the protection of the refugee camps; — Not lifting the Amal siege until the presence of the Arafat loyalists has ended;

— To convey Syrian-Lebanese-Palestinian talks aimed at organising an Amal presence in Lebanon

The Palestinians will not accept the provision concerning the Arafat loyalists, mostly from the mainstream Fateh group of the PLO, "because if they do accept the plan it might be their turn next (to be expelled from Lebanon)," the sources added.

Libyan sources also indicated that the Libyan delegation was also not in favour of the new plan.

According to these sources, the new plan entails five points:

— To arrange an immediate ceasefire; — To allow supplies into the Amal-besieged Rashidiyah camp near Tyre;

— To furnish Syrian and Libyan guarantees for the protection of the refugee camps; — Not lifting the Amal siege until the presence of the Arafat loyalists has ended;

— To convey Syrian-Lebanese-Palestinian talks aimed at organising an Amal presence in Lebanon

and establishing a new order for Lebanese-Palestinian relations.

Some leaders of the anti-Arafat Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF) are ostensibly going along with this plan, the sources said, but they are not enthusiastic about it. "They are afraid their position would be much weaker if the Arafat loyalists, alongside whom they are fighting now, are no longer present," the sources said.

The PFLP, which buried its hatchet with Mr. Arafat and joined forces with the loyalist fighters in their battle against Amal, is said to be resisting strong Syrian and Lebanese pressure to accept the new proposals, which were tabled after all previous plans ran into major obstacles:

(Continued on page 3)

Syria breaks silence on arms deal, blames Israel

ABU DHABI (Agencies) — Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq Al Sharaa, attacking Israel for its part in recent U.S. arms deals with Iran, said the Jewish state was trying to drive a wedge between Iran and Arab countries.

We told the United Arab Emirates daily Al Khaleej in remarks published on Monday that one of Israel's goals was "to deceive the Arabs and caution them against establishing good relations with Iran, but to raise doubts about the truth of the Iranian revolution's slogan of liberating Jerusalem and Palestine."

Syria, which backs Iran in the Gulf war, had never believed Washington would keep its word with the Arabs, Mr. Sharaa added. "We have said several times there is no friend or ally of the United States in the region except the Zionist entity. The U.S. does not know and does not believe in anything but its interests."

"Iran is an important country in the region and it is natural that the U.S. administration is dying to establish a normal relationship

with Iran and to use all available moral and immoral means to achieve this objective," Mr. Sharaa said.

It was the first public statement by a senior Syrian official on the U.S.-Iran affair which surfaced three weeks ago.

"The vast flow of information about the U.S. arms for Iran deal encourages exaggerations and lead to strange and dramatic deductions slanting away from the facts," the Syrian foreign minister said.

Mr. Sharaa said U.S. President Ronald Reagan's administration was "dreaming of liquidating Syria for the sake of Israel."

He said that the United States and Britain were launching a "political and psychological war against Syria, which he described as "more dangerous than the military war."

Britain ruptured ties with Syria on Oct. 24 after charging that Syrian agents were involved in an attempt to blow up an El Al Israeli airlines jet at Heathrow airport. Washington also summoned its ambassador home.

U.S.-Israeli ties will not be harmed, senator tells Shamir

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — A ranking U.S. senator assured Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir Monday that a scandal in Washington over arms shipments to Iran would not harm Israeli-American ties, an Israeli official said.

Visiting senator, Daniel K. Inouye, Democrat - Hawaii, also told Israel Radio that Israeli officials may be questioned by U.S. investigators about the scandal but would not be subpoenaed to reply.

Mr. Inouye, a member of the Senate's powerful Appropriations Committee, also appeared to break with his party's criticism of President Ronald Reagan by saying the Iran scandal could not be compared to the Watergate affair where top White House officials were found guilty of covering up illegal actions.

"I think it would be wrong to make an analogy between this and Watergate," Mr. Inouye said. In

this case "maybe he (Mr. Reagan) was not receiving good information from his staff."

Mr. Inouye told Mr. Shamir in a 60-minute meeting the Iran arms issue "would not harm Israel's ties with the United States," said Mr. Shamir's spokesman Yossi Ahimeir.

Ahimeir said the issue of the contras and four U.S. probes into the arms scandal was not raised. But Mr. Inouye said after the meeting he "had no reason not to believe" Israel's denial of allegations by U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese last week that Israel had a role in diverting up to \$30 million from Iranian arms payments to contra rebels in Nicaragua.

Mr. Inouye also said Israel may be questioned in a U.S. probe of the scandal, but added, "we would never be so bold as to subpoena a foreign government official."

Israeli officials said the U.S. has not asked to question any Israelis.

Iraq and Jordan mark Martyrs' Day

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq honoured its dead in the six-year-long Gulf war on Monday with the tolling of bells, dawn prayers in mosques and brief mass meetings in government offices, factories and schools.

Iraq has not published figures of its dead in the war with Iran, but official estimates put casualties on both sides at more than 500,000. Dec. 1 is Martyrs' Day in Iraq, marking the massacre by Iran of hundreds of Iraqi prisoners of war (PoWs) on the southern battlefield in 1981.

Iraq has erected an \$85 million monument with a split blue dome in east Baghdad to its martyrs.

Families of Iraqi soldiers killed at the front receive cash from the government as well as land, a small car, a pension and other benefits.

Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz said in October that 60,000 Iraqi PoWs were being held in Iran, while Iraq had 12,000 Iranian PoWs.

Rally held in Amman

In Amman, the National Jordanian Committee in Support of Iraq held a popular rally on Monday evening to mark the Iraqi Martyrs' Day.

Deifullah Al Hmoud, the committee's chairman, made a speech in which he hailed the Iraqi Army for its heroic stand in the war with Iran.

Mr. Hmoud told the rally, held at the Professional Association Complex in Shmeisani, that "the war will not halt if the present inter-Arab disunity remains." He added that all Arabs should stand in support of Iraq, "especially that the Iraqis are defending the whole Arab region from the Iranian aggressors."

Jordan's General Mufti Sheikh Izzeddine Al Tamimi said Islam as a religion stressed that all Muslims should be brothers and not enemies. "The continuation of the war had burdened the Arab nation and its financial and human resources, which in turn, should have been directed towards regaining the Al Aqsa holy shrine and the occupied Arab territories," Sheikh Tamimi said.

TV & RADIO		WHAT'S GOING ON		FOR THE TRAVELLER		USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.	
JORDAN TELEVISION Tel. 773111-19		TODAY'S EVENTS EXHIBITIONS * An art exhibition by Ayad Al Nimer at the French Cultural Centre (until Dec. 4). * An exhibition of paintings by Rula Shukhairy at the Royal Cultural Centre. * A special exhibition of "Photos of Palestine" at the Professional Associations Complex. * An exhibition of watercolour paintings of Amman, Salt and the Jordanian countryside by Martin Savage at the Petra Park Gallery - Wadi Saqra (until Dec. 6).		QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT <i>This information is supplied by Alia Information deparment at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (118) 53204-5. Where it should always be verified.</i>		EMERGENCIES NIGHT DUTY	
PROGRAMME ONE 15:30 Kanan 15:35 Programme review 15:55 Cartoons 16:30 Children programmes 16:45 Houston Hospital 17:30 Religious programme (Fatawa) 18:00 A special programme on the United Arab Emirates 18:45 Arabic series 19:35 News programme 19:50 Programme review 20:00 News in Arabic 20:45 Arabic series 21:45 Tomorrow's programme 21:50 Real varieties programme 23:00 News summary in Arabic 23:30 Close down		ITALIAN FILM WEEK * Italian films daily at 8:00 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre (until Dec. 4). Tonight's film: "Barber of Seville".		ARRIVALS: ALIA FLIGHTS 05:45 Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ) 09:00 Agaba (RJ) 09:20 Cairo (RJ) 09:25 Jeddah (RJ) 10:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ) 10:50 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ) 10:55 Dhahran, Kuwait (RJ) 17:45 Athens (RJ) 17:50 Paris, Brussels (RJ) 18:05 Frankfurt (RJ) 18:15 Istanbul (RJ) 19:40 Tripoli (RJ) 19:45 Rome (RJ) 01:10 Baghdad (RJ)		OTHER FLIGHTS 12:30 Cairo (MS) 14:00 Bahrain, Abu Dhabi (GF) 15:00 Kuwait (KJ) 15:00 Moscow (SU) 16:40 Riyadh (SV) 23:30 Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro (IA)	
PROGRAMME TWO 17:30 N'couper pas mesdames 19:00 News in French 19:15 L'valdes des peupliers 19:30 News in Hebrew 19:45 Varieties 20:00 News in Arabic 20:30 Music Box 21:30 Yes Prime Minister 22:00 News in English 22:30 Demagogy and Makepeace		CULTURAL CENTRES Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267 American Centre 644371 British Council 641520 French Cultural Centre 637009 Goethe Institute 641993 Soviet Cultural Centre 644303 United Nations 634049 Spanish Cultural Centre 639777 Haya Arts Centre 645195 American Youth City 647819/86 W.C.A.A. 641793 Y.W.M.A. 664251 Amman Municipal Library 637111 University of Jordan Library 843555		MONEY EXCHANGE Monday rates Local sell/buy rates in Jds Belgian franc 85.2 / 84.4 Dutch guilder 153.1 / 155.3 Al-Bah, Abidji 636146 Italian lira 52.8 / 53.6 Japanese yen (for 100) 216.0 / 213.1 Swiss franc 49.7 / 49.4 U.K. sterling pound 207.7 / 211 U.S. dollar 340.7 / 343.9 W. German mark 172.9 / 175.6		HOSPITALS Hussein Medical Centre 81381/333 Khalidi Maternity, J. Amn 64428/6 Akhileh Maternity, J. Amman 64244/2 Khalid Amman Maternity 642662 Malhot, J. Amman 636140 Palestine, Shmeisani 64171/4 St. Joseph's Hospital 641991 University Hospital 845845/655 Al-Muhsin Hospital 66722/79 The Islamic, Abidji 666127/37 Al-Bah, Abidji 636146 Italian, Al-Muhayraq 77710/13 Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 77511/26 Amal, Marka 89161/115 Qureh Alia Hospital 662240/40 Ansal Hospital 674155	
RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 500 KHz, SW 774111-19		SERVICES CLUBS Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m. Lions Palestine Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m. Royal Automobile Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m. Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m. Royal Automobile Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m. Eighty Circle. Tel. 815261, 815410.		OTHER FLIGHTS 11:35 Cairo (MS) 12:25 Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Doha (GF) 14:00 Moscow (SU) 15:00 Kuwait (KJ) 15:00 Riyadh (SV) 19:25 Rome, Damascus (AZ) 20:00 Zurich, Larnaca (SR) 21:30 Frankfurt (LA) 22:30 Baghdad (LA)		GENERAL Jordan Television 773110/19 Radio Jordan 774111/19 Ministry of Tourism 665211 Hotel complaints 666122 Police complaints 661176 Police Information 662240 Jordan and Middle East calls 17 Overseas calls 17 Repair service 11	
07:00 Light Music 07:30 News Desk 08:00 Morning Show 08:30 News Summary 10:05 Morning Show Contd. 11:00 Oriental Foods 11:15 Your Health 11:30 Morning Show 12:00 News Summary 12:05 Readings 12:30 Pop Session 13:00 News Summary 13:05 Pop Session Contd. 14:00 News Bulletin 14:10 Interviews, Answers to Listener's Questions 14:30 Now Music 15:00 Concert Hour 16:00 News Summary 16:05 Instrumentals, Old Favorites 16:30 Science Report 17:30 Pop Session 18:00 News Summary 18:05 Top Twenty 19:00 Newsweek 19:30 Date with a Star 20:00 Evening Show		PRAYER TIMES 04:30 (Sun) Fajr 05:00 (Sun) Sunrise 11:30 Dhuhr 14:24 'Asr 16:47 Maghreb 18:49 Isha		WEATHER <i>Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.</i> It will be partly cloudy, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Agaba, it will be partly cloudy, with northerly moderate winds and calm sea. Amman 3 / 9 Agaba 12/18 Dabara 2/13 Jordan Valley 10/20 Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 8, Agaba 18. Humidity readings: Amman 83 per cent, Agaba 44 per cent.			
VOICE OF AMERICA MW 1200 & SW 7200, 9545, 11740, 11925 and 15210 Hz		MUSEUMS Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old, also models from Mesopotamia and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Queen Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760. Royal Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.). Closed 19:30-19:45. Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim		MARKET PRICES Upper/lower price in Jds per kg. Apple (golden red and golden) 1108 / 70 Lemon 108 / 20 Marrow 190 / 160 Onion (dry) 100 / 120 Onion (green) 140 / 180 Cucumber 300 / 260 Beans (Muskadam) 240 / 260 Bannas 260 / 200 Carrot 130 / 100 			

Dajani addresses Arab interior ministers council

TUNIS (Petra) — Minister of Interior Rajal Dajani on Monday said that Jordan firmly believes in the basic and sacred right of Arab citizens to enjoy security and tranquillity, which is vital for progress and a prosperous life. This right is also important for combating challenges and dangers and all attempts to threaten upon national security, the minister continued.

Addressing the 5th session of the Arab interior ministers council, Mr. Dajani said Jordan considers the citizen's right to security as a foundation on which to base its policy and in order to safeguard this right and the existence of Jordan, the kingdom's armed forces are stationed along the longest front line with Israel to protect the border.

Mr. Dajani said our position in this frontier warrants that we always keep alert and ready to repulse any danger or aggression against our Arab brethren.

The minister went on to restate that the Palestine question is Jordan's major concern. In addition to being the issue of unshared Arab rights, the Palestine question is a national and pan-Arab issue and represents the Israeli challenge to the Arab nation, he said. The minister further said that it is a conflict between "our right and their wrong."

Mr. Dajani, who is head of the Jordanian delegation to the Arab interior ministers council's meeting, said that protecting Arab security does not only mean protecting the country from its enemies but also means protecting the Arab character and identity from attempts and behaviours designed to disgrace and undermine Arab dignity.

"By adhering to the manners of our Arab nation," Mr. Dajani said, "we safeguard Arab security and national security and ensure that Arab charters and values are respected."

Mr. Dajani said that terrorism, as agreed by Arab leaders during their last meeting was never a logical alternative to the legitimate pan-Arab struggle, nor a means for restoring any right.

Referring to combatting narcotics, Mr. Dajani said the aim of measures to combat narcotics is to protect the Arab World from this disease and to avoid the risks carried by narcotic traffickers and abusers. Mr. Dajani added that narcotics are now being used as a means of destroying society by breaking the strong ties among nations and degrading society. Mr. Dajani called for strong measures to combat this danger.

On the Gulf war, Mr. Dajani said the Iranian aggression against Iraq threatens the pan-Arab security and that the effects of the conflict are not restricted to the warring countries but extend to the whole Arab World and provide an opportunity for aggressors to achieve their plans and plots against the Arab nation.

Mr. Dajani conveyed His Majesty King Hussein's greetings to Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, his government and people.

Earlier Monday, Mr. Dajani met with his Iraqi counterpart Sa'adoun Shaker in Tunis to discuss subjects on the agenda of the Arab interior ministers council meeting.

Mr. Dajani also met with Abdullah Al Mazrou'i, the minister of justice in the United Arab Emirates, to discuss a number of issues of common concern to Jordan and the UAE.

Dajani meets Arab delegates to council

Finance administration receives 34 per cent of new budget

By Samir Ghawi
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Finance administration was given the largest allocation, amounting to JD 348.7 million, of the JD 1,018 million 1987 draft budget forwarded to Parliament on Sunday.

The Ministry of Finance alone was allocated JD 150.7 million for recurrent spending and JD 181.6 million for capital expenditures classified as "ordinary" and "developmental."

Figuring prominently in the finance administration bracket is JD 67.2 million as interest on local and foreign loans, amounting to JD 23 million and JD 44.2 million respectively.

By contrast, reestimated figures for 1986 and 1985 budgets stood at JD 21.5 million and JD 17.8 million for interest on local loans, while for foreign loans the interest was reestimated at JD 39.6 million and JD 34.2 million respectively.

Under the subheading "remunerations and support," the Finance Ministry was allocated JD 65 million, of which JD 47 million was earmarked for Pension Fund spending and other reimbursements.

For the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs, JD 7.5 million was set aside while JD 3 million was apportioned for each of the

Amman Municipality and the National Aid Fund. JD 5 million was distributed between other 19 organisations.

For refugee aid, subsidies on basic agricultural products, extraordinary or emergency spending and steadfastness support, the budget's "finance administration" was JD 8 million.

Under the category of capital spending, JD 62 million was allocated to repay loan instalments falling due to 29 governments. Arab and international funds. Major creditors include Britain, France, Kuwait, the U.S., Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Japan, Italy, the Arab Monetary Fund, the Abu Dhabi Fund, the Arab Bank (London), UBAF, the OPEC Fund, the International Monetary Fund, IFAD, the Arab Bank (Bahrain), IDA and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development.

Another JD 4 million of repayments under "commercial loans" to foreign parties was included in this sector.

On local credits, JD 34.9 million will fall due in 1987. JD 16.5 million will repay holders of development (treasury) bonds. JD 8 million will settle part of a loan granted by the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company and JD 5 million will be instalment payments to the Housing Bank.

Also under "finance administration," JD 4 million will be disbursed for land appropriations while JD 10 million will be invested as participation in projects in the occupied territories.

Total amount for local investments and loans was estimated at JD 41.4 million. Investments in public institutions such as the Housing Corporation, the Aqaba Railway Corporation, the Jordan National Geographic Centre, the Vocational Training Corporation and the Aqaba Region Authority was budgeted at JD 4.3 million while JD 9.5 million and JD 11 million were set aside for Jordanian universities and the Water Authority respectively.

Investments in various companies were estimated at JD 4 million, compared to JD 16 million according to 1986 reestimates.

The Jordan Cement Factories will receive JD 12 million in loans, compared to JD 6 million in 1986. The other parts of "finance administration" allocations were JD 135,000 for the Budget Department, JD 3.4 million for the Customs Department, JD 2 million for the Income Tax Department, JD 2.2 million for the Land and Survey Department and JD 972,000 for the General Tenders Directorate.

Jordan placed first in technical exchange programme for third consecutive year

AMMAN (Petra) — For the third consecutive year, Jordan has won first place in an international programme for the exchange of technical expertise among students.

University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majall on Monday received a message from Professor Bernardo Herald, secretary general of the International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience (IAESTE), informing him of Jordan's achievement and thanking the national committee of IAESTE, based at the University of Jordan's Faculty of Engineering and Technology. In his letter, Dr. Herald said winning first place out of the 49 countries participating in the programme, reflects Jordan's serious and dedicated work to promote the exchange of technical expertise.

Dr. Herald also expressed appreciation to the University of Jordan and the national committee for their contribution to the programme.

Assistant dean of the Engineering and Technology Faculty Ghassan Halaseh, in his capacity as secretary of the national IAESTE committee, said that the organisation has reported the achievements of scholars from the University of Jordan within the framework of a programme for the exchange of training visits and IAESTE has also noted that Jordanian students enjoy an outstanding, professional standard. He added that reports about other students who visited Jordan as part of the exchange

programme, affirmed the high standard of the engineering sector in Jordan. Dr. Halaseh went on to say that the support extended by companies and engineering offices has contributed to achieving this outstanding position in the engineering field, despite the difficult economic situation in the country.

Dr. Halaseh explained that the main factor governing the selection of the winning countries is the number of visiting foreign students compared with the national income of the host country. Dr. Halaseh said that 31 foreign students arrived in Jordan in 1985 while 62 Jordanian students attended training courses in other countries during the year.

Jordan received students from Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Greece, Finland, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Britain, Yugoslavia and Norway within the exchange programme.

Dr. Halaseh said that the independent organisation was established in 1948 to encourage the exchange of technical visits between students from all nations with the aim of enhancing international understanding. He added that the organisation, which has relations with specialised organisations of the United Nations and international institutes, comprises 49 states, 40 of which are full members. Arab countries which are members of the organisation are Jordan, Syria, Iraq, Egypt and Libya, all of which are full members, in addition to Tunisia and Sudan which are associate members and do not

have the right to vote.

Dr. Halaseh went on to say that the organisation has its own permanent secretariat in addition to national committees in each member state. It also has its own general conference which meets biannually. The organisation has so far trained 200,000 students since its establishment in 1948.

Students eligible for the association's programmes are drawn from among university and colleges students. Dr. Halaseh said the association relies on members subscriptions to finance its programmes.

National committee

Speaking about the association's national committee in Jordan, Mrs. Raida Khoulfi, secretary of the students training committee, said that the committee was established in 1978 and that it groups representatives of the University of Jordan, Yarmouk University, the Ministry of Public Works, the Ministry of Education, the Jordan Electricity Authority, the Royal Scientific Society, the Telecommunications Corporation, the Amman Chamber of Industry and the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company.

Mrs. Khoulfi said the University of Jordan allocates JD 3,000 annually from its budget, while the Royal Jordanian Airline gives a discount of 50 per cent on its flights for students taking part in the association's programme.

Hmoud opens regional talks on poultry production

AMMAN (Petra) — A three-day regional symposium on the poultry industry in the Near East region started here on Monday.

The symposium has been organised by the Food and Agriculture Organisation's Regional Centre for Training and Development in the poultry industry of the Near East in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture.

Addressing the opening session, Minister of Agriculture Marwan Hmoud said the poultry industry in Jordan made a humble start in the early sixties, when the first pilot farm was established in Wadi Al Waleh. Mr. Hmoud added that poultry industry has developed rapidly since then and that the Kingdom is now self-sufficient in poultry meat.

Mr. Hmoud said that his ministry has provided veterinary and advisory services to poultry farmers but noted that the industry has faced many difficulties relating to the organisation of production, marketing, poultry diseases and the high cost of production, because of a reliance on importing chicks, fodder and equipment for the industry.

Director of the regional centre Abdul Karim Al Khazraji said that the centre plays a major role in training technical cadres in the Middle East region on means of increasing their production, the selection of suitable breeds and means of increasing fodder supplies from local sources.

Parliament to act on resolution regarding women's participation

By Sana Atiyeh
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — In future Parliamentary elections Secretary General of Parliament Hani Kheir believes that there will be women candidates running for high positions in Parliament.

Mr. Kheir made this statement to the Jordan Times after receiving a follow-up to a resolution adopted by the 72nd Inter-Parliamentary Conference held in September 1985. The resolution states "the need for Parliamentary and other actions to formulate initiatives that will achieve equal rights and responsibilities for men and women."

The resolution invited "all national groups to report every three years on the progress of their initiatives and measures to promote equal rights and responsibilities for men and women," he explained.

The follow-up letter sent to Mr. Kheir requests that women be included in delegations to all conferences of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and of regional inter-parliamentary organisations. It also urges members of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to give women greater recognition and

greater prominence by supporting their candidature to leadership posts within the organisation.

Mr. Kheir said that this important request will be brought up and that a committee will be formed to discuss the resolution. "I am keen on tackling the issue with the speaker of the House," he told the Jordan Times.

The secretary general said that there are no female parliamentarians in Jordan because they have not come forward as candidates. He added, however, that women are not encouraged to do so by the public. He said: "With our habits, women here, unfortunately, are still considered second class citizens."

Mr. Kheir believes that women have come a long way, compared to several years ago and that women have fought for their rights. He conceded that if women want to gain more rights, they must unite and organise themselves to become a strong force and then come forth with their demands.

"Before the 1970s they were not given the right to even vote. And there have already been women in high position in the government, including ministers. In our Parliament one third of our staff are women, which makes us the tenth parliament with this rate," he said.

JMA president departs for Sudan

AMMAN (Petra) — President of the Jordan Medical Association (JMA) and Deputy Secretary General of the Arab Doctors Association Hassan Khreis on Monday left for Khartoum for a three-day visit to Sudan. In a departure statement, Dr. Khreis said he is going to discuss final preparations for holding the 22nd Arab medical conference, due to be held in the Sudanese capital in February of next year.

Jordan, Egypt begin meetings on cooperation in tourism, joint company for investments

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The joint Jordanian-Egyptian committee on cooperation in tourism opened its meetings here on Monday to discuss the prospects of setting up a joint company for tourism investments and to draw up concrete strategies for worldwide joint tourist marketing.

The meeting, which was co-chaired by Tourism Minister Mohammad Al Khatib and visiting Egyptian Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation Fuad Sultan, voiced unanimous support for a suggestion to establish a \$5 million joint company for investments in tourism projects which would operate under the umbrella of the \$50 million joint Jordanian-Egyptian holding company for investments and development.

The holding company was earlier endorsed in the meeting of the Joint Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee during their last session held in Cairo in October. The joint higher committee is co-chaired by the prime ministers of Jordan and Egypt.

Dr. Sultan and his 18-member accompanying delegation, which groups senior representatives of Egypt's tourism and passport control ministries as well as hotel unions, transport agencies, the ports corporation and tourism companies, arrived in Amman on Monday morning for a five-day visit.

The Jordanian side to the meeting groups an equal level of official representation from the public and private sectors. The representatives of the two sides were grouped into four committees for the joint meetings which are directed at discussing the executive details of a joint protocol on tourism, signed between Egypt and Jordan in April of this year.

The four committees are to hold their first round of talks today and will discuss the following themes: publicity for and the marketing of Jordan and Egypt as a package destination, facilitating transport procedures, discussing joint investment possibilities in Jordan's south and Egypt's Sinai peninsula and Pharaoh's Island (located between Aqaba and the Egyptian port of Nuweiba on the Red Sea), and aviation related matters.

Working agenda

In his speech to the opening of the meeting, Mr. Khatib outlined the topics on the assembly's working agenda as follows: To set the bases for joint-cooperation in

marketing both countries' tourism attractions, to encourage investments in Sinai and Jordan, facilitating the entry of touristic groups between Aqaba and Sinai, to cooperate through the Jordanian and Egyptian private and public sectors towards reaching a strategy for a joint presence in international exhibitions on tourism and tourism marketing, to set up historical, archaeological and touristic exhibitions in the two countries and to exchange expertise in these respective fields.

Transport

As part of Jordanian-Egyptian efforts to encourage cooperation in tourism, a ferry link between Aqaba and Nuweiba became operational last April. The link provides daily transport to and from both countries and organised group tours between Aqaba and Sinai.

Also within the joint cooperation, Jordan and Egypt considered flights between both capitals as domestic flights and introduced an almost 50 per cent reduction in air fares.

The joint-committee agrees on the necessity of strengthening both Jordan's and Egypt's economies through boosting tourism revenues and is also committed to resolving procedures which have impeded the movement of foreign tourism groups.

The committee on marketing Egypt and Jordan as a destination package will be drafting possible programmes to be included in the strategy, as well as price and facilities.

Mr. Aqel Baltaji, the Royal Jordanian Airline's vice president for marketing, suggested that part of the package destination would include a visit to the occupied West Bank and he urged the Egyptian side to promote Jordan as a potential country for Egyptian tourism. "The majority of Egyptians travel to Europe for vacations, others use Jordan as a cross-roads for labourers travelling between Cairo and Baghdad," Mr. Baltaji noted.

A representative from the

Egyptian side commented that the Egyptian people have very little idea about the kingdom's tourism potentials, and added that the differences in money exchange between Jordan and Egypt was a "discouraging factor."

Both sides also noted the necessity to define tourism potentials in Jordan and Egypt to form a common ground for marketing package destinations.

The four committees will end their meeting on Wednesday evening when the minutes of the meeting will be signed. The minutes of the joint committee's deliberations will be presented to the forthcoming session of the Joint Jordanian-Egyptian Higher Committee, scheduled to meet in Amman in April.

During their stay, the Egyptian delegation will visit Aqaba, Petra, Jerash, the Dead Sea and a number of the country's touristic and historical sites in Amman to get first-hand information on Jordan's touristic potentials.

In a statement upon his arrival, Mr. Sultan said Jordan and Egypt possess vast tourist potentials, which require constant cooperation and joint promotion strategies between the two sides in order to exploit these attractions to the full.

Economic, trade ties

In a related development an Egyptian economic delegation is also on a visit to Jordan to review efforts for bolstering Jordan-Egyptian trade and economic ties and increasing the volume of trade between the two countries, according to Mr. Mohammad Kamal Abu Rayya who heads the delegation. The delegation, he said, includes members who specialise in industrial engineering products and they will hold talks with Jordanian businessmen and factory owners. In addition, the delegation will visit the Trade Centres Corporation of the Ministry of Industry and Trade to study means of implementing a Jordanian-Egyptian agreement on exchanging industrial products concluded by the Jordanian-Egyptian higher joint committee.

Agricultural exchange

To enhance bilateral cooperation in the agriculture, Egypt and Jordan have decided to twin the Nuweiba' agricultural project in Sinai peninsula with the Rahma agricultural project in Aqaba district and to exchange expertise and agricultural information.

King urges concerted world action

(Continued from page 1)

every year, was a "manifestation of the civilised international will and an understanding of the reality of the Palestinian struggle against the oppression and persecution by the world Zionist movement since 1947."

Mr. Dudin emphasised the importance of a number of other U.N. resolutions on the Palestinian question. The most important of these resolutions, said the minister, was Resolution 181 of Nov. 29, 1947, which called for the partition of Palestine.

"Expressing solidarity with the Palestinian people on this (annual) occasion is the confirmation by world

governments and people of the existence of people who have been expelled from their land, whose rights and land have been usurped and who have the right to self-determination," Mr. Dudin said.

Mr. Dudin noted that this year's International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People was characterised by weeks of Jewish violence against Arabs in Jerusalem with support from the Israeli occupation authorities.

"Jordan has been living with the tragedy of Palestine and its people since its beginning and the Palestinian cause is Jordan's most important concern," Mr. Dudin said.

Underlining the long history of

Jordanian-Palestinian coexistence as "partners in administration and running of the country with the highest level of maturity," Mr. Dudin explained that the Kingdom's five-year development programme for the occupied West Bank and Gaza was aimed at strengthening the steadfastness of the Palestinians living under Israeli occupation.

Mr. Dudin called on governments and people of the Islamic World and those of the U.N. member states to "shoulder their responsibilities to implement the pertinent United Nations resolutions on the Palestinian question" and "to adopt practical measures to enable the Palestinian people to regain their rights and land."

Damascus negotiations stalled over plan

(Continued from page 1)

The first issue was the Palestinian refusal to withdraw from Amal positions that the Palestinians captured in last week's fighting unless the withdrawal was accompanied by a simultaneous lifting of the Amal siege on Rashidiyeh.

The second obstacle was Amal's insistence on regaining control over its lost positions in South Lebanon. Amal also refuses to sign a ceasefire accord, which the militia views as aimed at maintaining the influence of Arafat loyalists in the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.

Efforts to find common grounds between Amal and the Palestinians were further complicated by strained relations between the Shi'ite militia and Libya.

On Sunday, Amal leader Nabih Berri, who is also Lebanon's justice minister, strongly attacked Libyan support for the Palestinians which, he said, was at the expense of Amal and said he would never accept Libyan forces in Lebanon.

The friction between Amal and Libya dates back to 1978 when Imam Musa Sadr, spiritual leader

of Lebanese Shi'ites and founder of the Amal militia, disappeared during a trip to Libya. Amal blames Libya for the imam's disappearance.

Negotiators appeared on Monday to have totally shelved an earlier nine-point ceasefire plan, which was thrashed out last Thursday under Major Jalloud's initiative. A ceasefire was to come into effect on Friday evening with subsequent moves scheduled over the next two days. But both the Palestinians and Amal ignored the truce call and intensified their fighting around all Palestinian camps in Lebanon, including two in Beirut.

Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati arrived here Friday and luddled with Major Jalloud to work out a new plan. The draft plan, according to Palestinian and Libyan sources, was initially expected to be accepted by both Amal and the Palestinians. But the proposals never saw the light of the day.

Mustafa Saad, head of the mostly Sunni Popular Liberation Army (PLA) — a strong militia in South Lebanon — is attending the Damascus talks. The PLA had earlier deployed its fighters as a buffer force around the

Palestinian camps of 'Ain Al Hilweh and Mich Mich but the Palestinians broke out of the camps and overran PLA positions before launching their successful offensive to capture Maghdousheh.

The main issue at stake in the Damascus talks appeared to be control of the vital coastal road between Beirut and South Lebanon. The Maghdousheh hills which the Palestinians captured from Amal last Monday commands a strategic value in terms of controlling the highway. If the Palestinians manage to dislodge Amal from whatever is left under the militia's control on the hill, it could prove fatal to Amal's links with South Lebanese villages where the militia has its main constituency.

The fighting also had unified Shi'ite ranks. Hizbollah, the most militant Shi'ite faction which is backed by Iran, has joined Amal in the South Lebanon warfront.

Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said on Sunday that the most important aspect of the current fighting in Lebanon was that "the battle is now between all the Shi'ites and all the Palestinians."

NEWS IN BRIEF

Prince Mohammad condoles Nuseibeh family

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad, the personal representative of His Majesty King Hussein, on Monday visited the house of the Nuseibeh family to condole them on the death of Anwar Nuseibeh.

Road accidents claim 8 lives in 2 weeks

AMMAN (Petra) — Eight people died and 119 others were injured in 232 road accidents which occurred in Jordan between Nov. 7 and Nov. 24, according to the Public Security Department (PSD). The department said in a statement that 112 accidents occurred in the Amman area, 42 in Irbid, 20 in Zarqa, 16 in the hedia areas, 14 in Balqa, 13 in Aqaba, eight in Karak, four in Tafleh, two in Ma'an and one accident in Mafraq region.

APC registers highest monthly exports

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Arab Potash Company (APC) exported 180,171 tonnes of potash in November 1986, registering its highest monthly potash exports since the company started its export programme in 1983, a report in the Arabic daily newspaper Al Ra'i said on Monday. The report added that the APC's potash sales since the beginning of this year amounted to 952,202 tonnes.

Petra director leaves for Vienna

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan News Agency, Petra, Director General Ali Al Safadi left for Vienna on Monday to take part in a meeting of the dialogue committee between Arab and international news agencies. Mr. Safadi will also take part in the meetings of the general assembly of the federation of Arab news agencies. Mr. Musa Abdul Salam, head of the editing department, will be Petra's acting director general during Mr. Safadi's absence.

Science university registers students

AMMAN (Petra) — The registration of students accepted by Yarmouk University in 1984 and now studying at the newly-established University of Science and Technology, began on Monday, the university's acting dean of student affairs Fayez Khassawneh said. Mr. Khassawneh added that the university has set Tuesday, Dec. 2, for registering students admitted to Yarmouk University in 1985 and Wednesday for students admitted during the year 1986.

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More of the same

THE U.S. deployment of a B-52 bomber carrying nuclear cruise missiles last Friday has been either condemned or criticized by many countries. Some among the allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation have described the deployment of the bomber as a major breach of the 1979 Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II). Although the treaty was never ratified by the U.S., it was nevertheless observed by the two superpowers as a measure against nuclear offensive weapons development and as means to accelerate the momentum for nuclear arms control. SALT II has also enjoyed wide support from all corners of the world as a significant step in halting the nuclear arms race between the superpowers.

The world's outcry against the deployment of the B-52 bombers stems from two fundamental concerns. First, it comes about in the wake of the optimism that was generated by the Iceland summit when President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev were on the verge of a major breakthrough in the negotiations for deep cuts in strategic nuclear weapons in Europe and from the arsenals of the two superpowers. To all concerned, therefore, the breach of SALT II is seen to be not only a major setback for arms control-disarmament negotiations, but also a spur for a new arms race spiral. Second, the U.S. breach of SALT II has also come in the aftermath of the recently disclosed U.S. violations of international laws in the context of the Iran-Iraq war. The U.S. clandestine arms deals with Iran and syphoning off profits to aid the Nicaraguan rebels fighting to overthrow the Sandinista government have further affected U.S. credibility or what is left of it.

In both these situations — the secret arms deal with Iran and the breach of SALT II — the casualty was almost identical, namely, the loss of confidence and trust in the words and commitments of the U.S. government. It appears that the U.S. often fails to formulate clear and consistent policies with respect to certain areas, thereby inevitably straying into foreign policy failures, and jeopardising its own credibility and national interests in the long run. What brought the failure of U.S. policies in the Gulf, for example, seems to be the "ad-hoc-ism" in its approach to problem solving in order to produce instant success, in the process throwing overboard all legal and moral restraints at home and abroad.

Needless to say, such behaviour by a superpower does not augur well for improved international relations. If nations do not respect law and order, domestic as well as international norms and standards, chaos and disorder will reign supreme in the world. This situation should be avoided at all costs.

The U.S. should try to repair the damage it has inflicted on its credibility without loss of time; it should also review its orientation on arms control policies, specifically in Europe, once again in the light of the Reykjavik summit.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Jordan reaffirms support for Iraq

SINCE the start of the Gulf war and the Iranian aggression on Iraq, Jordan has been well aware of the Iranian rulers' intentions and their aggressive and expansionist plans in the Gulf region. Jordan has been firm in its support for Iraq in this war, and on Sunday Prime Minister Zaid Rifai reiterated this support and Jordan's solid backing for the Arab Gulf states in the face of the Iranian aggression and Tehran's threats directed against the Arab Nation. The latest disclosure about backing and help to Iran from the United States and Israel; and the latest arms supplies to the Tehran regime have encouraged the Iranians to pursue their aggression on Iraq, and also to issue threats to the Arab states in the Gulf region. This attitude reflects the serious dimension of the conspiracy against the Arab Nation and calls for solidarity and unity of ranks among the Arabs. Prime Minister Zaid Rifai called on the Arabs to show solidarity with Gulf states and be committed to the Joint Defence Pact of the Arab League. In this way the Arabs can abort any hostile actions against them and their national interests. In his statement, the prime minister also urged the warring factions in Lebanon to put an end to the bloodshed and the on-going fighting; and said that the war can only benefit the common enemies of the Arab Nation.

Al Dustour: Jordan calls for national solidarity

PRIME Minister Zaid Rifai announced that Jordan considers external threats to any Arab state as a provocation against the whole Arab Nation. This is a firm Jordanian policy that has been maintained for decades, but the prime minister chose to re-emphasise it in view of the latest Iranian threats against the Gulf states. This emphasis is needed now as the Arabs continue to confront the Iranian aggression on the Arab Nation. Iran has been issuing threats to Arab countries supporting or helping Iraq in the war, particularly in the wake of every Iraqi victory or Iraqi military success in the battlefield. The threats were issued this time following Iraqi air raids on the Iranian oil terminal at Larak Island, which inflicted extensive losses on the Iranians and caused them to lose their minds. In his statement, Mr. Rifai also urged the Arabs to elp put an end to the fighting in Lebanon. He said that the warring factions should understand that the common enemies of the Arab Nation are the only beneficiaries of this fighting. Jordan has been foremost among Arab countries to call for solidarity within the Arab Nation and has been the first country to extend support for Iraq now facing the Iranian aggression. Jordan is following this policy in implementation of the principles of the Great Arab Revolt and under the wise guidance of His Majesty King Hussein.

Sawt Al Shaab: Facing Iranian threats

THE Iranians have been continuously making provocations against the Arab Gulf states while pursuing the war against Iraq. At the same time the Iranians have been massing troops along the Iraqi border and waiting for Khomeini's signal for the start of the long-awaited attack on the Arab land. In addition, the Iranians attack on the oil refinery plants of Abu Dhabi serves as an obvious intention of launching aggression on the Arab states in the Gulf. Iran's attempts to widen the circle of the war and include the Arab Gulf states in the fighting has been condemned everywhere. But it was Jordan which openly declared support for Iraq and other Gulf states that have been exposed to Iranian threats and acts of aggression. In his statement Sunday, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai made it clear that Jordan is firm in its policies and its commitment to the Joint Defence Pact of the Arab League; and will extend all possible help to fend off any Iranian attack. Mr. Rifai pointed to the danger of Iranian threats to the Arabs and appealed for solidarity among them in order to face the common danger. Jordan has been firm in its support for Iraq; and now it will never fail to honour its commitment to the other states in the Gulf.

The 1948 Arab exodus: What really happened

By David Gilmour

This is the second of two articles re-examining the 1948 Palestinian exodus; it focuses, in the light of recent Israeli material, on the Arab assertions that the Palestinian refugees were the victims of a deliberate expulsion campaign by Zionist forces. The first part of this article, reprinted from the London-based Middle East International, was published in the Nov. 11 issue of the Jordan Times.

IN 1948 about three-quarters of a million Palestinian Arabs left their homes and became refugees. The Zionist explanation for this exodus — that the Arabs either left voluntarily or else were ordered out by their leaders — long suffered from a complete lack of evidence and has recently been demolished by the discovery of a contemporary Israeli intelligence report which explicitly contradicts it. The Arab version — that the Palestinians were expelled by the Zionist forces — has traditionally rested on a combination of memories, assertions and certain well-known incidents like the capture of Lydda or the massacre of Deir Yassin. The exodus is the central event of modern Palestinian history, yet remarkably little research has been done on it. A few Palestinian historians have investigated the causes of the tragedy, but the Arab case has generally relied on the work and testimony of others. In recent years this has become more noticeable than ever: the most convincing modern evidence supporting Arab claims has been produced by Israelis.

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Ben Gurion once denied that Israel had expelled a single Palestinian Arab. Few Zionist writers have made such a categorical statement, but a number of them are still advancing similar claims. Samuel Katz has asserted that "the Arab refugees were not driven from Palestine by anyone," while Joan Peters claims that there were only "exceptions" to the rule that the Zionists had tried to persuade the Palestinians to stay. In her book *From Time Immemorial* — endorsed by many prominent Zionists in the U.S. — she adds: "According to a research report by the Arab-sponsored Institute for Palestine Studies in Beirut... the majority of the Arab refugees in 1948 were not expelled, and 68 per cent left without seeing an Israeli soldier." This seemed an arresting piece of evidence until it turned to the actual report and found that it was a study of the 1967 exodus. But what about the

reference to "the majority"? According to the report, 37 "old refugees" (i.e. those who had become refugees for the second time) were asked whether they had been Israeli soldiers in 1967 and 69 per cent of them (i.e. 25 people) had said "no." The quality and integrity of modern Zionist propaganda can be appreciated by the manner in which Miss Peters translates 25 people in 1967 to "the majority" of the Arab refugees in 1948.

Mr. Katz claims that the massacre of Deir Yassin is a "libel," "an utterly fantastic story... disseminated throughout the world by all the arms of British propaganda." But most Zionist writers have admitted the incident and the effect it had on neighbouring Arabs. For Jon Kimche, the massacre was "the darkest stain on the Jewish record throughout all the fighting," while Arthur Koestler described "the blood bath" as "the psychologically decisive factor in this spectacular Arab exodus." Yet the Zionists could live with Deir Yassin by claiming that it was a unique aberration, "an isolated episode" according to Koestler, and this impression has been strengthened in Western minds by Arab spokesmen who concentrate on this atrocity and neglect all the others. Moreover, the killing was done by the Irgun and could thus be disavowed by official Zionism.

This version has recently been punctured by Yitzhak Levi, a veteran intelligence officer who has finally received permission to publish his book on the 1948 war. Based on the Israeli army's archives and published by the army itself, the book substitutes much of the alleged heroism and self sacrifice of the Zionist forces for descriptions of looting, brutality and incompetence. Levi makes two interesting points about Deir Yassin. First, the Arab villagers had made an agreement with their Jewish neighbours of Givat Shaul in which they promised not to allow armed Arabs into their area. Second, the Irgun's attack on the peaceful village had the approval of the Jerusalem commander of the Haganah (official Zionist forces), David Shaltiel. Levi recounts how he remonstrated with him about the plan but was overruled. Not only did Shaltiel give the Irgun permission for the attack; he refused to allow Levi to warn the Arab villagers to leave their village beforehand. Responsibility for the butchery of over 250 unarmed civilians should therefore be shared between the "official Zionists" and the "dissidents."

For 30 years after the establishment of the Jewish state, Israelis and their foreign sympathisers published little to support the Arab allegations of expulsion. A small number of American Jews, such as Moshe

Menushin and Elmer Berger, contested the Israeli line, and Nathan Chofshi wrote angrily to the *Jewish Newsletter* (9 February 1959) to describe how his fellow Zionists had "forced the Arabs to leave cities and villages which they did not want to leave of their own free will. Some of them were driven out by force of arms; others were made to leave by deceit, lying and false promises." A few revelations were made in Hebrew, including Yigal Allon's boast that he had used psychological warfare "to cause the tens of thousands of sulky (sic) Arabs who remained in Galilee to flee." But there was little else. The claim of Britain's leading Zionist propagandist, Jon Kimche, "that the initiative for the Arab exodus came from the Arab side and not from the Jews" was still widely accepted, although Mr. Kimche himself had already published evidence to suggest that this was not the case. In his first book on the subject, he described the massacre of Deir Yassin as well as the Haganah's "psychological blitz" on the Arab quarters of Haifa which led to an Arab flight of "panic proportions." And in a later work, co-written with his brother, he gave details of Haganah attacks on two Arab villages several months before the partition of Palestine was due to take place. Describing how ten Arabs were killed at Khissas and 20 houses blown up at Sassa, Mr. Kimche makes it clear that neither of these were isolated incidents: "A number of other operations of the same kind were executed that night against Arab

villages and road bridges according to carefully calculated scheme. It did convince many of the Arab villagers if not their leaders."

It was not until the end of the 70s that substantial new material came out of Israel. Yitzhak Rabin, a former prime minister and chief of staff, corroborated the Kimche's account of Lydda and Ramle in his memoirs: "We walked outside. Ben Gurion accompanying us. Allon repeated his question: 'What is to be done with the population?' BG waved his hand in a gesture which said, 'Drive them out... The population of Lod (Lydda) did not leave willingly. There was no way of avoiding the use of force and warning shots in order to make the inhabitants march the ten to 15 miles to the point where they met up with the legion." As this passage directly contradicted government propaganda, a cabinet censorship committee removed it. But the book's

The Zionists could live with Deir Yassin by claiming that it was a unique aberration...

considerable part of the younger generation is anxious to know the truth. For many, it is therefore a matter of academic integrity. But there are other explanations as well. Many of the recent disclosures have come from older right-wing Israelis, supporters of Begin and Shamir, whose

translator leaked the story to the *New York Times* and the admission became public.

Since then there have been other disclosures such as Yigal Yadin's acknowledgement that Zionist military plans for the spring of 1948 envisaged the destruction of Arab villages and the expulsion of their inhabitants. The Israeli press has also published various accounts of atrocities recounted by eye-witnesses. Netiva Ben-Yehuda has written a sickening description of Arab prisoners being beaten to death with a hoe, while *Davar* published the horrific confession of an Israeli soldier at the Palestinian village of Dywayma: "(Israeli troops) killed some 80 to 100 Arabs, women and children. The children were killed by smashing their skulls with clubs... In the village there remained Arab men and women who were put in the houses without food. Then the sappers came to blow up the houses. Cultured and well-mannered commanders who are considered good fellows... have turned into low murderers, and this happened not in the storm of the battle and blind passion, but because of a system of expulsion and annihilation. The less Arabs remain, the better."

These revelations have come at a time when a new generation of Israeli historians has begun to look more impartially at the evidence of 1948. In a recent book, Tom Segev has recounted how Israeli soldiers murdered, raped and expelled the Palestinians. "Tens of thousands of Arabs remained in their homes," he writes, "only to be driven out by the Israeli army." Equally important is the work of Benny Morris, especially a recent article commenting on a report of the Israel Defence Forces intelligence branch.

This document analyses the reasons why 391,000 Arabs (i.e. approximately half the eventual total) had become refugees by June 1, 1948. The three major causes, listed in order of importance, are as follows: "1. Direct, hostile Jewish (Haganah/Israeli army) operations against Arab settlements; 2. The effect of our (Haganah/Israeli army) hostile operations on nearby (Arab) settlements... especially — the fall of large neighbouring centres; 3. Operations of the (Jewish) dissidents (Irgun/Stern Gang)."

According to the report, "at least 55 per cent of the total of the exodus was caused by our (Haganah/Israeli army) operations and by their influence" (i.e. points 1 and 2), while the Irgun and the Stern Gang "directly (caused) some 15 per cent... of the emigration" (i.e. point 3). Among the minor causes of the exodus, the report lists

"Jewish whispering operations (psychological warfare), aimed at frightening away Arab inhabitants" and "ultimate expulsion orders (by Jewish forces)." These factors account for some two per cent each, which Dr. Morris finds "somewhat low" and attributes to "a perhaps understandable tendency (on the part of the report's authors) to minimise the role direct expulsion orders played in bringing about part of the Palestinian exodus." A number of expulsions, he points out, are concealed in other categories such as "local factors" or psychological warfare. But leaving that aside, the report still arrives at a figure of "at least" 72 per cent ("at least 55 per cent") for the number of refugees caused by Zionist military "operations and by their influence." In some cases, Dr. Morris suggests, Zionist "military strategy was calculated to produce" an exodus. But "in other military operations," he adds, "such as the IZL (Irgun) attack on Jaffa, and probably the Haganah offensive in Western Galilee in May 1948, the flight of the Arab inhabitants was clearly desired and deliberately provoked by the attacking troops."

After 30 years of silence, a significant number of Israelis have opted to ignore the "purity of arms" myth that surrounds the 1948 war and examine what really happened. "From war to war," notes Segev, "Israel is learning to look itself in the eyes. What is seen is not very pleasant." One explanation for this, according to Professor Israel Shahak, is that a

"Ben Gurion waved his hand in a gesture which said, 'Drive them out'..."

"... The less Arabs remain, the better."

considerable part of the younger generation is anxious to know the truth. For many, it is therefore a matter of academic integrity. But there are other explanations as well. Many of the recent disclosures have come from older right-wing Israelis, supporters of Begin and Shamir, whose

movements have long been castigated for the excesses of the 40s: Deir Yassin, the King David Hotel, the murders of Lord Moyne and Count Bernadotte. In the West it is frequently asserted that Israel's moral integrity survived undamaged until Begin became prime minister in 1977, and attributes to "a perhaps understandable tendency (on the part of the report's authors) to minimise the role direct expulsion orders played in bringing about part of the Palestinian exodus." A number of expulsions, he points out, are concealed in other categories such as "local factors" or psychological warfare. But leaving that aside, the report still arrives at a figure of "at least" 72 per cent ("at least 55 per cent") for the number of refugees caused by Zionist military "operations and by their influence." In some cases, Dr. Morris suggests, Zionist "military strategy was calculated to produce" an exodus. But "in other military operations," he adds, "such as the IZL (Irgun) attack on Jaffa, and probably the Haganah offensive in Western Galilee in May 1948, the flight of the Arab inhabitants was clearly desired and deliberately provoked by the attacking troops."

Yet there is also a more sinister side to some right-wing efforts at setting the record straight. In a number of cases the intention is plainly to draw parallels with the situation today, the aim being to raise questions such as, if we used violence then, why should we not do so again? Or, if we expelled the Arabs then, why don't we throw out the rest now? Two years ago, for example, Rabbi Israel Ariel refused to condemn a Jewish terrorist attempt to blow up Arab buses on the grounds that similar tactics had been used in 1948. When Shamir was in the Stern Gang, the rabbi pointed out, "he ordered his men to put a booby-trapped tin of olives in the Arab market of Jaffa. The tin exploded, killing 40 Arabs." A more chilling point was made by Knesset member Meir Cohen, who claims it was a great error not to expel large numbers of Arabs in 1967: "We had the means in 1967 to make sure that two or three hundred thousand would move to the other side as was done at Lod, Ramleh and Galilee in 1948, but we made a calamitous mistake. Things would have been simple today: no Palestinian problem, no stones, no demonstrations. We could have brought in 100,000 settlers and there would have been no trouble."

Correction

In David Gilmour's first article on the 1948 Palestinian exodus, the third paragraph should have read as follows:

The Israeli government's pamphlet on the refugees in 1953 claimed that the Arab exodus followed "express instructions broadcast by the president of the Arab Higher Executive (the Mufti). A few years later, Abba Eban told the U.N. that the refugee problem was "the responsibility of the Arab governments" which had created it, a charge repeated in a handbook published by the Israel Information Service in 1967: "If the Arab states had not waged open war on Israel on the morning of its re-establishment (sic) in May 1948, the Arab refugee issue would never have arisen," a remarkable claim in that there were already more than 300,000 Arab refugees by the day Israel proclaimed its independence, i.e. before the intervention of the Arab armies.

Less nuclear world gives NATO allies conventional arms problem

By Richard Balmforth
Reuter

BRUSSELS — Shell-shocked from the Reykjavik summit, the NATO allies are facing an old problem with a new sense of urgency: What do do about the Warsaw pact's superiority in conventional forces.

With talk of sweeping cuts in strategic nuclear arms and medium-range missiles raising the prospect of a world less dependent on nuclear weapons, the issue of the conventional balance has surged back into the forefront of allied thinking.

As the alliance prepares for vital ministerial meetings next month, the Europeans are pressing the United States to take account of the conventional force gap in future nuclear arms reduction talks with the Soviets.

North Atlantic Treaty Organisation Secretary-General Lord Carrington said recently that Reykjavik — the summit meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev seven weeks ago — "has reminded us of the need to consider carefully the relationship between the nuclear and conventional components of our strategy."

A U.S. academic, speaking recently at a NATO-organised symposium on Soviet national security, put the issue more dramatically.

"In the post-nuclear era that appears to be happening, we are heading finally towards the rendezvous with the Soviet army that we missed in 1945," he said.

At Reykjavik, the superpowers outlined accords for abolishing their medium-range missiles in Europe and halving their strategic arsenals. They were prevented from formalising a deal only by a dispute over Reagan's "Star Wars" Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI).

NATO claims a glaring disparity exists between its conventional capability — its land and air forces and equipment — and that of the Warsaw pact.

This gap, NATO's military command is suggesting, becomes

more threatening when sweeping nuclear arms cuts, of the sort nearly agreed between the superpowers in Iceland, eat away at the alliance's military strategy of nuclear deterrence.

General Bernard Rogers, supreme allied commander Europe, said in Istanbul recently that the gap was widening and warned there was a major question mark over how long NATO forces could sustain resistance to a Soviet bloc land and air offensive.

"In the post-nuclear era that appears to be happening, we are heading finally towards the rendezvous with the Soviet army that we missed in 1945," he said. At Reykjavik, the superpowers outlined accords for abolishing their medium-range missiles in Europe and halving their strategic arsenals. They were prevented from formalising a deal only by a dispute over Reagan's "Star Wars" Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI).

A shortage of trained personnel to replace casualties and lack of equipment to make up losses of tanks, field guns and armoured personnel carriers would mean he would have to resort "fairly early" to a nuclear first strike to preserve

allied defences, Rogers said.

With European defence budgets tight, no-one is talking of matching Soviet conventional strength tank for tank.

For NATO, the only alternative is to bring the Warsaw pact's conventional armaments down through negotiation and make better use of the cash and resources already at its disposal.

Even before Reykjavik, the alliance was seeking to redress the perceived imbalance in conventional force levels and

public relations challenge from Gorbachev, NATO mandated a special task force last May to draw up "bold new ideas" in the conventional field.

The task force, which is looking at an area stretching from the Atlantic to the Urals — wider than the central Europe region covered by MBFR — faces a Dec. 11 deadline when it will report to alliance foreign ministers in Brussels. NATO defence ministers confer in Brussels a week earlier.

It is not only Reykjavik that has put the alliance's conventional arms initiative under pressure.

NATO officials say Moscow is making political capital by challenging the West to reply to Gorbachev's call last April — expanded into a Warsaw pact appeal in June — for manpower cuts across the continent of about one million men by the 1990s.

There has been no word of what direction the task force's recommendations will take. But NATO diplomats are discreetly warning that miracles are not in the offing.

Diplomatic sources admit there

is basic disagreement between the 16 allies, especially between the United States and France, over what new forum should replace MBFR if it were scrapped.

France, which does not belong to NATO's military wing, poses a particular problem since it opposes bloc-to-bloc negotiations and does not participate in MBFR.

With some other allies, France is said by diplomats to prefer a forum linked to the 35-nation conference on security and cooperation in Europe, while the United States envisages only an enlargement of MBFR which currently groups 19 states.

Conventional forces are an extremely complex field covering manpower, armaments, equipment, and imponderables difficult to balance out such as

troop morale, training and geographic superiority. There is little scope for sudden breakthroughs.

Rhetorically underscoring the point in a speech in Brussels last week, Carrington asked: "How do you equate the military significance of a Canadian coastguard, a Romanian reservist, a Bulgarian bandsman, a Scottish standard-bearer?"

It is hard enough in conscience to negotiate nuclear disarmament. It is much more difficult when we consider the problems which will arise when conventional disarmers get down to business.

"But at a time when there is talk about significant reductions in nuclear capability, much more attention has got to be paid to this area," he said.

LETTERS

Open windows

To the Editor:

I AM afraid I will have to disagree with Ms. Randa Habib's point of view on "Funky Songs" (Jordan Times issue of Nov. 24). We all need an outlet to reduce our tension every once in a while, and what ITV provides now is a step forward in that direction. As to the content of the songs and their method of presentation, I say people need to have a more open attitude regarding that. It is better to be aware of topics like Madonna's dilemma, to look at such issues objectively and try to extract the morals, or form proper conclusions, to guide their lives based on the exposure they are getting. I mean, how much longer are we going to regard a kiss on the silver screen or a murder as monstrous issues that spoil our innocent ears when we can accept them as part of life and work to treat them as issues of public awareness? Things like that are all around us and it is very backward not to acknowledge them.

Anyway, our youngsters are not as "innocent" as Ms. Habib seems to believe, and they do not need music or videos to "corrupt" them. There are other ways and means to do that which are accessible enough; and if someone decides to pursue such interests, then banning songs is the least effective (if at all) means to eradicate them.

Lastly, I would like to ask TV viewers if they would prefer watching 1970 music and 1940 films that have become so outdated and so overplayed that they will lead people to run away from their sets!

Objective open-mindedness and liberal constructive discussions are our way to progress. We simply cannot keep living in the past.

David J. Khalil

Amman



"I had a frightful nightmare. I dreamt I woke up without you, darling, by my side!"

Of Places and People

By Dr. Nicola A. Ziadeh

AT the turn of the present century Abdul Hamid II, sultan of Turkey (1876-1909) was still sitting on his tottering imperial throne, ruling his empire through all sorts of means and ways. Greater Syria was part of his domains; and the area was divided, administratively, into the autonomous "mutasarrifiyya" (district) of Mount Lebanon; the "vilaya" (province) of Aleppo; the vilaya of Damascus (often referred to as vilaya of Al Sham or of Syria); the vilaya of Beirut; and the special sanjak of Jerusalem.

Realising the need to buttress his own position, the sovereign sought support of every quarter, organisation or movement. One such movement prevalent at the time was pan-Islamism, of which he was not the inventor but certainly the chief architect. One of his plans to pose as a leader of this movement was his conception of building the Hijaz Railway, from Damascus to the holy cities of Hijaz and thence to the Yemen. It was to be a Muslim project and contributions were invited from the four corners of the Muslim world — and they came from as far as the maharajas of India and the sultan of Morocco, let alone what was paid within the empire.

Abdul Hamid made the project appear as a service for the pilgrims, although he meant the railway to be used to transport troops to those areas in case of need — and there was need indeed. Of his project the part from Damascus to Medina was actually constructed — begun in September, 1900, it was completed in September 1908, when the first train arrived at Medina.

I mentioned the Hijaz Railway because it was responsible for my being born in Damascus, and not at Nazareth, the home town of my family. My father, having lost his own father as a child, had been educated at the German Syrian orphanage (better known as Schneller's school) in Jerusalem,

where he learnt German and Turkish, besides Arabic. When the extension of Dera'a — Haifa (of the Hijaz Railway) began, he joined the company as a foreman of works. But he was soon transferred to the headquarters of the company at Damascus as a draughtsman. This took place in 1906 and I was born in Damascus on the 2nd of December, 1907, just under a year before the first train reached Medina.

The Damascus I knew as a kid was much smaller than the one to be seen now. The centre of the city was Al Marjeh, so called because it was an open space concerned with loans. Its name has changed with the times — after World War I it came to be known as Martyrs Square, because Jamal Pasha, the military governor of Syria during the war had had a number of the Arab national leaders hanged, having been accused of treason. One could see children, accompanied by their fathers, play there. If you wanted to hire a carriage to take you anywhere you find that at Al Marjeh. Besides, the place was crossed by the tram which came all the way from Al Midan, in the south, to Salhiyya, the posh suburb of the time, in the north west. Again here you found shops which imported some of the new delicatessen which were to be seen in Damascus. My own memory goes back to the times when after strolling about in the Marjeh, my father would take me to the store of Jabran Badra to buy some mortadella. In the morning one could purchase, at that place, the fruits and vegetables which villagers carried from the Ghuta, the paradise — garden suburbs of the city, to the place.

Visitors of Damascus go now to Souk Al Hamidiyya, where they can buy numerous locally made articles as souvenirs. But Al Hamidiyya then was the place to which brides of means went to purchase the materials for their trousseau, usually accompanied by the kno-

wedged elderly ladies and the dressmaker. Sometimes neighbours would be invited to join, so that they could witness to the high prices paid.

Souk Al Hamidiyya lay between Jamal Pasha street and the Umayyad Mosque, stretching west-east. Parallel and perpendicular to it there were all the souks which produced — i.e. made — furniture, shoes, saddles for horses and camels, sweets and all sorts of goods. One particular market, frequented by ladies almost always, was Al Sagha, the goldsmiths' market. It was a large square building, where gold merchants had each his own shop, but whose two large doors were closed during the night. This was a scene which is not available any more.

Following the Jamal Pasha street to the south, one reaches, after about three kilometres, Al Qadam, named after a legend which said that when the Prophet Muhammad had come to Damascus on a trade mission he stopped there. But in the early years of the present century Al Qadam assumed dimensions far beyond the expectations of an earlier generation. It had the headquarters, and the workshops of the Hijaz Railway, which covered an extensive area. Besides it was the starting point of the railway itself. For although the beautifully built railway station of Al Qanawat (near Al Marjeh) was the grand edifice, for all practical purposes, and especially for the delivery of goods, Al Qadam was the real terminus.

The Hijaz railway was a government project, but the engineering works were done by German engineers, helped by Muslims, who took over once the work reached the Hijaz itself.

Damascus was, until the outbreak of hostilities of World War I and the entry of Turkey on the side of the Central Powers, a most pleasant city. People worked hard, but they enjoyed themselves in their own ways, picnics, of which the Damascenes have always been famous, could be enjoyed at var-

ious places to the west of the city, at Duman and Hama, and to the east in Al Ghuta. Within the city itself there were many cafes, a few of which were reserved for families and had vast areas covered with trees and flower-beds. I remember one called Qahwat Al Halib (Cafe of the Milk?), for which I have searched in vain in recent years.

But probably the most attractive way of recreation was the public baths — beautifully-tiled, well looked after, and nicely provided with private room for those who wished to be on their own, and were ready to pay for the privacy.

A visit to the public bath was, normally, a weekly affair for which preparations were made in advance. The ladies, usually neighbours and friends, went together and took not only the towels and other coverings needed there, but also their food. It was a real picnic. Children accompanied their mothers, and there they splashed and played to their hearts' desire. I accompanied my mother until one day the woman at the door told my mother that I already knew "east from west," and added she should not take me with her later. It was some time later that I understood the meaning of her words. But from then on I went with my father when he visited the picnic out of such visits. Most that

they would order after the bath, and while cooling off, was a coffee or tea.

Damascus catered then, as it had always done, for the needs of the nomad population of the Syrian desert of the Hawran and of Jordan. They bought whatever they dreamt of, be that saddles, cloth, utensils and the like. They brought their agricultural products, mainly wheat, barley and 'sammeh' (butter) to the marts of Damascus. The area of Al Midan, on the way to Al Qadam, was the principal business locality for their transactions.

One of the real festivals of Damascus was the departure, and more important the return of the pilgrims from the Hijaz. This had always been celebrated — when crowds of people, whether any of their relatives were with the pilgrims or not, went out to meet the returning caravans. But the occasion I remember vividly must have been when I was about seven years old, and there was a train returning from Medina carrying pilgrims on board. Because my father was still with the Hijaz Railway Corporation it was easy for me to watch the crowds from our home near the company's offices. I remember seeing nothing but heads, and hearing the shouts and chanting of joy on the safe return of the pilgrims, who were, individually and collectively acc-

About the writer

Nicola A. Ziadeh, the son of Abdul Ziadeh and Layla Shurush (Rihani), both of Nazareth, was born at Damascus on Dec. 2, 1907, where his father worked for the Hijaz Railway. He returned with his mother, sister and two brothers to Nazareth early in 1916, following the death of his father. He subsequently lived at Nazareth, Tulkarem and Jenni till 1921 when he joined the Men's Elementary Training (later the Arab College) in Jerusalem. In 1924 he received his diploma, and went into the teaching profession at government schools at Acre (preceded by a year at Tarshiha) till 1935. In 1935 he earned a scholarship from the Department of Education, Palestine, to read history at University College, at the University of London, graduating in 1939 (B.A. Hons.). On returning to Palestine he joined the faculty of the Rashidiyya and the Arab Colleges, Jerusalem, where he taught history (and geography for some time) till 1947. Armed with a leave with pay from the Department of Education and a British Council Bursary, he went in that year to England to work for his doctorate at the School of Oriental and African Studies (London). He received the degree in 1950, in Islamic history. In 1949 he joined the Department of History at the American University of Beirut, where he served the cause of learning till 1973, when he became Professor Emeritus. During that period he spent two years as visiting professor at Harvard University (1956-7 and 1962-3); he was also a visiting professor at



Kuwait University and at Aligarh Muslim University (India). Since 1973 he has spent two years at the University of Jordan, three years at the Lebanese University and has been supervising doctoral theses in Arab history for St. Joseph University (Beirut). Nicola Ziadeh has travelled widely in the Arab and Muslim World from Nigeria to Central Asia and from North Africa to the Arab Gulf. He has written numerous books on Arab and Islamic history and civilization, and has prepared about 1400 radio scripts, both in Arabic and English, for various services. In today's Jordan Times, on his 79th birthday, Dr. Ziadeh begins a series of articles on places where he spent his childhood and youth years, remembering people's habits and way of life then, and painting with words towns and homes in turn of the century's Greater Syria — Syria, Palestine, Lebanon and Jordan.



A view of Damascus showing the Damascus castle in the background and Souk Al Hamidiyya in the middle (File photo)

ompanied home by their relations, the young men of the neighbourhood or the neighbouring villages, with great 'aradas', joyful demonstrations.

When my father first went to Damascus he and mother lived at Al Midane, where I was born. There were two hospitals in Damascus, a French hospital and an English one. My mother had been scheduled to be taken to the English hospital to deliver me; but apparently I was impatient and I was born at home, and was received by a midwife. My younger brother had the chance of being born at that hospital. When my father went to bring mother and the baby home he took me along with him. We took with us a live sheep as a gift to the physician.

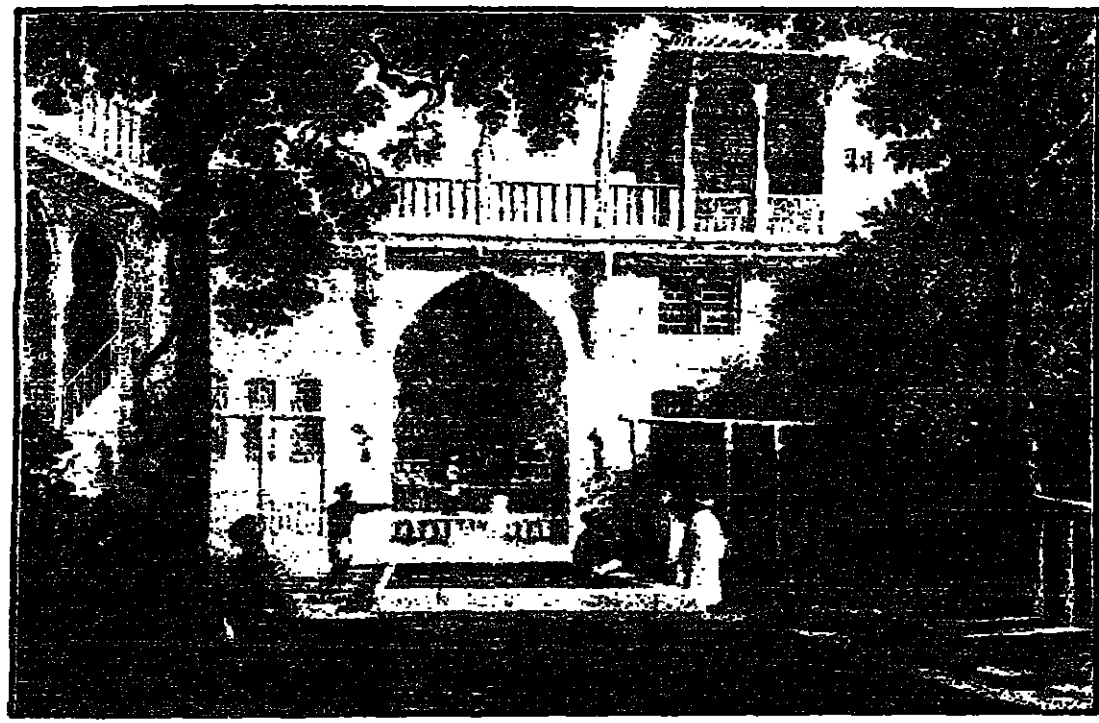
However, we later moved to a house closer to father's work — actually living quarters provided by the company to its employees, which counted several hundreds. This lasted as long as my father continued to work with the company. But one day his German boss resigned; a new man replaced him. Apparently my father did not hit it with the new man, so we moved back to the town — and lived, naturally enough not far from our older house. Back to the same neighbourhood.



An alley in the old city of Damascus (File photo)



The Umayyad Mosque, one of the Islamic world's best preserved example of Umayyad architecture, in a photo taken at the turn of the 20th century



An artist impression of life-style and architecture of late 19th century Damascus

New design principle for solar energy collectors

By Rolf H. Simen

IN PRINCIPLE at least the idea conceived by a Stuttgart concern for the construction of larger, lighter, and, less expensive collectors for solar power stations is simplicity itself. Imagine a very shallow and gas-tight drum with one of its heads thinly coated with a layer of reflecting material. If the air in it is pumped off the respective "head" will assume the desired specular curve.

Two large reflectors of this kind in Solar Village, near Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, show that this principle is technically feasible. Together with the power plant to which they are connected, they have been working in a scientifically controlled trial run since 1986 and will continue until the end of 1987. These solar facilities were developed under a research project supported in equal parts by the Bundesministerium für Forschung und Technologie (Federal Ministry of Research and Technology) and the King Abdul Aziz Science and Technology Centre.

Each of the two computer-controlled,

sun-tracking reflectors is 17 metres in diameter. This diameter gives the reflectors a surface of 227 square metres, 95 per cent of which is used. The surface coating reflects 92 per cent of the incident sunlight, which amounts to an average so-called concentration factor of 600 suns. If, for instance, solar irradiation is 1,000 watts per square metre, which is the average amount at Solar Village, each of the reflectors captures 178,700 watts of radiation, concentrating it in a focal point which is 13.6 metres away.

At the focus there is a tube absorber containing hydrogen, which is heated to about 700 degrees centigrade, reaching a working pressure of 140 bars (1,960 p.s.i.). At this pressure it drives a Stirling engine coupled to a dynamo. Discounting all the losses in the chain, the degree of efficiency of the plant as a whole is 23 per cent, the highest efficiency ever reached by a solar power station. If, then, irradiation per square metre is 1,000 watts, roughly 52,000 watts remains for the grid.

The Stuttgart engineers have been working on this very different concept for large reflectors since 1976. The two

17-metre concentrators in Saudi Arabia were preceded by a smaller prototype, which was tested with the cooperation of the Deutsche Forschungs- und Versuchsanstalt für Luft und Raumfahrt, DFVLR (German Research and Experimental Centre for Aeronautics and Space) on the DFVLR research site in Lampoldshausen. This novel design replaces the conventional method of construction. The old method involves assembling large sophisticated mirrors from individual adjusted facets lodged in a frame, which is complex and expensive because it has to be absolutely deformation-proof.

In the new reflector design the bearing surface of the reflector consists of strips of metal only half a millimetre thick which cover the flat, ring-shaped bearing system. The metal strips form a gas-tight membrane, and the reverse side of the bearing system is also hermetically closed off by a membrane. Negative pressure is created in the drum, which curves both the reflector and its backing membrane to form a perfect parabola, so that a stable construction results. The "bearing

surface" of the reflector is then additionally coated with a 0.6 mm layer of mirror glass. The low pressure, for which a pressure difference to the outside pressure of 20 to 25 milli-bars suffices, then acts as an additional stabilizer. The permissible wind forces given by the developers are 50 kph for the generation of electric energy, 60 kph for the reflector-tracking drive unit, and 160 kph as the maximum.

In view of the fact that this design calls for comparatively simple techniques and is consequently not too expensive, it may well become considerably important in the construction of solar power stations, especially in Third World countries.

The two Saudi Arabian installations, by the way, can run either as a compound unit or separately. Their central computer control has such a large degree of automation that they can be set to start up every day at the desired time as soon as the requisite radiation energy impinges upon the reflectors. Once the installations have been started up they track the sun automatically — The German Research Service, Bonn.

World War II hero hailed as doyen of travel writers

By Bruce Clark

LONDON — Patrick Leigh-Fermor, who became an almost legendary figure for his exploits in Nazi-occupied Crete during World War II, is making the headlines again.

But this time it is literary critics, rather than war correspondents, who are heaping praise on him.

His wartime fame stems from an action in which, with a handful of British and Cretan comrades, he kidnapped a German general and spirited him off to Egypt in 1944.

In recent weeks, the Anglo-Irish traveller, adventurer, writer and self-taught scholar has been in the spotlight because of his latest book, "Between the Woods and the Water."

An account of a walk through Hungary and Romania at the age of 19, it sold out within a fortnight of its publication last month and was acclaimed by British reviewers in phrases such as "indescribably rich and beautiful" and even as "more than perfect."

With little money or baggage and a few introductions, the young Leigh-Fermor sampled the night-life of fashionable Budapest, galloped across the

Hungarian plains on a borrowed horse, and struck up friendships with gypsies and shepherds.

He tells of playing skittles with a Franciscan monk who conversed with him in Latin of playing bicycle polo at a Hungarian country house and of staying with a Transylvanian squire who collected insects and talked in broad Scots dialect.

He attracted a similar blaze of publicity nine years ago, with "A Time of Gifts," a prize-winning best-seller telling of the first part of his walk, taking him from Holland to Austria. Now he is writing a third book, covering Bulgaria and Turkey.

Before "A Time of Gifts," he had written about Greece, in "Roumeli" and "Mani", and the Caribbean.

Noel Malcolm, lecturer in English at Cambridge, told Reuters he sees Leigh-Fermor as in the grand English tradition of serious travel literature, going back to George Borrow, who described the gypsies of Spain in the 1840s.

Leigh-Fermor's earlier works are highly respected, but his two latest books have fired the imagination of a generation 40 years his junior. They are

brimming with learning and history, but also full of teenage zest.

He and his wife live quietly in a stone house which they built themselves in a remote part of Greece.

"Hopeless, with a few redeeming features," is how he described himself at 19 in an interview in London during a brief visit to mark his new book's release.

His descriptions of the Hungarian and Romanian landscape suggest an encyclopaedic knowledge of geology, botany and zoology. But he is quick to disclaim any such expertise.

"I don't know an awful lot about animals, birds and flowers. My wife knows a great deal more of these subjects than I do," he told Reuters. "I'm very curious, I follow up trails."

It was this curiosity, combined with what he called a "rather rewarded, romantic approach to matters" that prompted him to abandon a Bohemian set of London friends and set off alone across Europe on a wet day in the winter of 1934.

"I was very interested in the history of these countries,

languages, migrations, religions, what you might call the pageant of history, I suppose," he said.

Kept trim by long daily swims off the rocks below his home, he looks much younger than his 71 years. A few months ago, on a trip to Turkey, he plunged on impulse into the Dardanelles.

He fared better than Leander, who according to legend drowned while trying to swim the straits to reach his lover hero. Leigh-Fermor crossed the straits in two hours and 55 minutes.

About his wartime achievements in Crete, he remembers "great anxiety" with German troops in hot pursuit as he hid in the mountains.

But one lingering memory is of the improbable friendship he struck up with the German general, Karl Kreipe, based on a common love of ancient literature. When Kreipe, began reciting a Latin poem, Leigh-Fermor astonished him by continuing it.

About 15 years ago, a film producer organised a reunion between himself, his Cretan comrades, and the general. "It was an extraordinary meeting. We sat up all night, drinking. A very strange and moving thing."

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Patriots win in last minutes

Chicago clinches 3rd straight NFC Central title

NEW YORK (AP) — Just when it looks like the New England Patriots are finally going to lose, they find another way to win. The Patriots scored touchdowns on a blocked punt and a fumble recovery in the final four minutes Sunday and defeated the New Orleans Saints 21-20. New England's seventh consecutive victory pulled them into a tie for first place with the New York Jets, both with 10-3 records.

It was the third straight week that the Patriots won in the late going.

Eugene Profit, a rookie from Yale activated only two days earlier, blocked a punt, and Moseley, a nine-year veteran, picked it up and raced 17 yards for a touchdown with 3:51 left.

Two minutes later, with 1:49 left in the game, 278-pound rookie defensive lineman Brent Williams ran 21 yards with a fumble recovery for another TD.

"It's the sort of thing you dream about," Profit said.

Rams 17, Jets 3.

Jim Everett hit Kevin House with a 60-yard touchdown pass. Eric Dickerson ran for 107 yards and the Los Angeles defense shut down New York's high-scoring offense.

New York, which lost 45-3 to Miami a week ago, breaking a nine-game winning streak, didn't score until Pat Leahy kicked a 25-yard field goal with 6:12 remaining.

Bears 13, Steelers 10.

Kevin Butler, who missed a field goal at the end of regulation play, redeemed himself with a 42-yard boot 3:55 into overtime as Chicago clinched its third straight NFC Central Division title by beating Pittsburgh.

The field goal was set up by a

Chargers 17, Colts 3.

A 39-yard interception return by Jeff Dale set up Dan Fouts' 30-yard touchdown pass to Wes Chandler in the first quarter, and San Diego went on to hand winless Indianapolis its 15th consecutive loss.

Vikings 45, Buccaneers 13.

Wade Wilson, starting his second straight game in place of injured quarterback Tommy Kramer, completed 22 of 33 passes for a career-high 339 yards and three touchdowns, leading Minnesota over Tampa Bay.

Falcons 20, Dolphins 14.

Turk Schonert scrambled 4 yards for a touchdown early in the final period, ending Atlanta's five-game losing streak and crippling Miami's slim playoff hopes.

The Falcons intercepted four passes to hold the league's No. 1 offense in check except for two Dan Marino touchdown passes.

Broncos 34, Bengals 28.

John Elway, who hadn't thrown a touchdown pass in the previous three games, fired three of them in a single quarter, lifting Denver over Cincinnati.

Elway's second-period scoring strikes of 4 yards to Vance Johnson, 19 yards to Mark Jackson and 8 yards to Sammy Winder en route to a 34-14 lead going into the fourth quarter.

Eagles 33, Raiders 27.

Quarterback Randall Cunningham scored on a 1-yard sneak at 8:07 of overtime, giving Philadelphia its upset victory over Los Angeles.

A 27-yard field goal by Chris Bahr of the Raiders with 11 seconds remaining in regulation forced the overtime.

Soviets crush Poland to win Olympiad

DUBAI (R) — The heavily-favoured Soviet Union crushed Poland in the final round Monday to win the 27th Chess Olympiad for its fourth successive gold medal.

The top-seeded Soviets, flouting arguably their strongest ever team including current and former world champions Gari Kasparov and Anatoly Karpov, edged silver-medallists England by half a point.

The United States, half-point leaders over the Soviet side going into the 14th and final round of the 18-day tournament, slipped to third place.

The Soviet Union, needing a clean sweep for the gold, defeated 17th ranked Poland 4-0 for a final total of 40 points out of a possible 56.

England also swept through the final round 4-0 against Brazil,

ranked 18th, but finished with an aggregate of 39-1/2 points.

The fifth-seeded United States was still playing as the Soviet side clinched the gold, but chess experts said team leader Yasser Seirawan was in a hopeless position against Bulgarian grandmaster Kiril Georgiev as they went into a short late-evening adjournment.

The final outcome was expected to be a 2-2 U.S. tie with the Bulgarians.

The Soviet side needed a maximum win coupled with a collapse by the Americans, and Kasparov led the attack with Karpov on second board. The Soviets brought tremendous pressure to bear on their rivals by quickly gaining an advantage on every board against the Poles.

Rafael Vaganian, one of the top Soviet grandmasters, was the first

to convert his edge into victory and set the pace.

The pressure seemed to affect the Americans badly and they were in serious difficulties on two of their four boards. After surveying the damage being done to his team, U.S. grandmaster John Fedorowicz remarked: "There go the gold medals."

England, seeded second, rose to the occasion with a dramatic display of determination.

After wins by grandmasters Nigel Short, Murray Chandler and Jonathan Speelman over Brazilians G. Milos, R. Filguth and A. Decastro, the English side took the lead.

But Karpov and Artur Yusupov, the world number four, won in strong style to even the English tally a stay a half-point ahead.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Argentine fans pelt goalkeeper

BUENOS AIRES (R) — The Argentine First Division soccer match between Estudiantes De La Plata and Boca Juniors was abandoned after 39 minutes Sunday when fans pelted Estudiantes goalkeeper Carlos Bertero with rocks. The incident happened seconds after Bertero had conceded the goal which put Boca Juniors 1-0 up. He was jeered by fans and replied with an obscene gesture, the signal for rocks and other objects to rain down from the terraces and for the referee to lead both teams from the field. The Argentine Soccer Federation (AFA) will decide whether the remainder of the game should be played.

U.S. tennis player 'sees' Jesus

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast (AP) — Three U.S. pro tennis players were put on an airplane for ~~London~~ Lagos after one injured himself jumping through a second-floor hotel room window shouting he could see Jesus, a U.S. embassy spokesman in Lagos said Monday. The spokesman, reached by telephone from Abidjan, said the three players — Morris "Skip" Strodé, Bud Cox and Jimmy Gurfen — were reading the bible in the Ikoyi Hotel when the incident occurred. The trio told embassy officials they had destroyed their passports, cash and possessions before Gurfen jumped through the window, suffering cuts and bruises. They met with the U.S. embassy doctor, who advised them to seek medical help. No other details were available.

Top squash players battle in Oman

MUSCAT, Oman (AP) — Two of the world's top squash players battled it out on court in Oman in the early hours of Monday in the latest match to be played on record. It was 1:20 a.m. local time (21:20 GMT Sunday) when world No. 2 Ross Norman of New Zealand and 12th-ranked Tristan Nancarrow stepped on court for their first round match in the World Grand Prix Squash Tournament organised by Muscat's Al Falaj Hotel. Norman recently caused a squash sensation when he beat world champion Jahangir Khan. The Pakistani Khan had been unbeaten in five years until the World Open matches in Toulouse earlier this month. But Nancarrow almost did not make the match with Norman at all. Only 50 minutes earlier he had stepped off a 10-hour fight from the Netherlands before being whisked the 30-kilometre (18.5-mile) from Muscat's Seeb International Airport to the venue. He should have arrived on an earlier flight but was fog bound in Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport. In the end, Norman easily disposed off Nancarrow 9-1, 9-2, 9-2 in just 30 minutes.

Egypt's Contractors top league

CAIRO (R) — Cairo team Arab Contractors were held to a 1-1 draw at home by lowly Suez, but regained the top spot in Egypt's Premier Soccer League table from overnight leader and champion National, also of Cairo. Contractors, who won the African Cup-Winners' Cup in 1982 and 1983, came from behind to level the score after Gharabawi netted for the visitors 10 minutes into the second half. Contractors' new signing Yasser Farouq pulled the scores level in the 80th minute to give his side a one-point lead over National.

Navratilova defeats Shriver in benefit

BALTIMORE (AP) — Martina Navratilova beat fellow American Pam Shriver in straight sets to take the \$12,500 women's title in the First National Bank Cystic Fibrosis Tennis Festival at Loyola College Sunday. Shriver went up in the first set 3-1 before Navratilova overpowered her to win 6-4. Navratilova held serve in the second set for a 6-3 win. Marty Riessen defeated fellow American Tom Gorman in a 6-3 tie-breaker after battling to 7-6 and 7-5 for the \$10,000 men's title. Riessen and Shriver defeated Gorman and Elise Burgin of the United States 8-2 in mixed doubles.

World travelling Dutch cyclists head home

SAVANNAH, Georgia (AP) — Albert Pieters and his younger brother, Albertus, have been pedalling east for more than three years and they're almost back where they started.

The brothers were to board a freighter Monday in Savannah, Georgia, bound for their home in Zwolle, the Netherlands, to complete their around-the-world bicycle trip.

They pedalled across Europe to Turkey, caught a boat to Egypt, rode across Northern Africa, crossed the Nile, went into Israel, cycled across Southeast Asia through Malaysia, sailed from Singapore to Australia, wheeled around that country and New Zealand, hitched a ride on a freighter to Manzanilla, Mexico, rode north to San Diego and then pedalled across the United States.

"The people we've met and the trust they placed in us and the relationships we made are very important to us," said Albertus, 23.

Albertus and his 30-year-old brother wanted to ride across India, too, but rioting Sikhs and political unrest made visas hard to obtain. A civil war in Sudan prevented them from riding to Kenya.

Nevertheless, they've worn out 58 bicycle tires and pedalled more than 48,280 kilometres. Their bikes are well worn and their passports well stamped.

They spent last Christmas with a Maori farmer in New Zealand. Maoris, whom anthropologists believe paddled to New Zealand from the South Pacific, are the country's original inhabitants.

Albertus and Albert said they paid for their trip by writing a weekly column on their experiences in a Rotterdam newspaper.

Rival Brazilian teams clash

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP) — Fluminense beat archrival Flamengo 1-0 in a traditional matchup and Palmeiras remained unbeaten with a 2-0 victory over Ponte Preta in second round games of the Brazilian Soccer Championship.

Thirty-six clubs are competing for 16 berths in the third round. The top 38 finishers in the second round also will make up for the reduced 28-team First Division in 1987.

Fluminense won its match Sunday on a penalty kick by midfielder Loomir at 43 minutes. The classic rivalry drew more than 94,000 fans to Rio's Maracana Stadium.

Becker defeats McEnroe

ATLANTA (AP) — West Germany's Boris Becker, the no. 2 player in the world, stalled American John McEnroe's comeback bid 3-6, 6-3, 7-5 in winning the \$500,000 AT-and-T Challenge Tennis Tournament.

The 19-year-old Becker won \$150,000 for claiming the title. Becker quickly took charge in the final set Sunday by breaking McEnroe's serve in the first game. However, McEnroe fought back to break Becker in the sixth game and tie it at 3-3.

Becker held serve until the 11th game, when McEnroe, serving at 15-40, double-faulted to fall behind 6-5. Becker, who had 14 aces in the match and nine in the final set, then closed out the match by holding serve.

McEnroe, ranked 12th, got off quickly in the match. He fell behind love-40 on his own serve, but rallied to win the next five points and the game.

The 27-year-old McEnroe, who took a self-imposed seven-month hiatus from tennis in January, was rarely in trouble in the first set,

serving seven aces and give service winners.

Becker, who has won six Nabisco Grand Prix events this year to gain his no. 2 ranking behind Czechoslovakia's Ivan Lendl, managed to keep pace with McEnroe in the opening set until the sixth game, when he lost his serve to fall behind 4-2.

Becker, who has won Wimbledon the last two years, however, took charge in the second set, breaking McEnroe in the eighth game for a 5-3 lead.

McEnroe, who defeated Lendl 6-4, 7-5 in Saturday's semifinal, had lost to Becker 6-3, 5-7, 7-5 in the first round of the week-long, round-robin tournament on Tuesday.

Since returning to the tour in August, McEnroe has won three events. He earned \$100,000 for his runnerup finish here.

Becker, who had beaten fifth-ranked Yannick Noah of France 6-4, 6-3 in the semifinal round Saturday night, has now beaten McEnroe three times in four meetings.

Juventus continues slide

LONDON (R) — The decline of Italian soccer giant Juventus, which continued with its 3-0 defeat and a missed penalty against Roma Sunday, has left club officials and the media baffled.

The 1985 European Cup winner and defending league champion has suffered a wretched spell in which it was ousted by Real Madrid from the Champions' Cup and routed 3-1 by First Division leader Napoli.

Giovanni Agnelli, chairman of Fiat who is Juventus' main financial backer, said: "I don't know what's happening; we can't even score from a penalty, any more. Let's hope that this black November in which we've lost everything is now over."

Captain Aldo Serena's penalty miss — he shot metres wide-prompted a revealing comment on the team's ailing fortunes from its French midfielder Michel Platini.

"I was afraid of missing the penalty and so I turned it down," said Platini, whose own form has been a shadow of his irresistible best.

The Gazzetta Dello Sport newspaper said the Juventus squad of the past few weeks lacked inspiration, joy and guts, and that even luck had deserted it. "Perhaps it should visit a psychiatrist for help in rediscovering its old identity," it added.

Juventus is among a quartet now three points behind Napoli, whose captain Diego Maradona took little comfort in its goalless draw with Verona.

"We gained a point but we played a dreadful game. We've got to improve because there's still a lot to be done before winning the league," Maradona said.

Defending champion Bayern Munich went back to the top of the West German First Division when it beat Stuttgart 1-0 on Saturday — its 400th Bundesliga win — but faces the forthcoming mid-season break with a problem.

Bayern's success in its last home game of the year before the league breaks up for almost three months after next weekend was tempered by trainer Udo Lattek's concern about the team's failure to score enough goals.

New Danish signing Lars Lunde has not yet got off mark. Roland Wohlfarth and Michael Rummennigge are both injured and veteran Dieter Hoernes also seems to have lost his scoring touch.

In France, Marseille seized the league lead by routing champion Paris Saint-Germain 4-0, while title rival Bordeaux slumped 2-0 to Saint-Etienne — its second consecutive defeat and third of the season.

PS-G coach Gerard Houllier admitted his team, now eight points behind Marseille, had virtually lost any chance of retaining the crown.

America's Cup yachts checked

FREMANTLE, Australia (R) — For the first time in America's Cup history, core samples have been taken from the keels of five of the top six challenging yachts in a new step to prevent cheating.

Confirmation of the move came Monday on the eve of the next round of racing from the man who did the tests, international measurement committee member Ken McAlpine.

Yachts are not permitted to use materials such as gold or spent uranium. Because they are more dense than lead, they could give an unfair advantage by allowing a slimmer keel without losing stability.

McAlpine told Reuters he expected the results by the end of the week. The yacht not tested is likely to have been French Kiss which has had fewer keel changes in the break.

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Interested applicants should submit a one page introductory letter along with recent bio data to the Controller, P.O. Box 354, Amman, Jordan by December 15, 1986. Top candidates will be called for personal interviews.

POSITION OPENING ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT SPECIALIST

A diplomatic mission in Amman has a vacancy in a new programme focusing on the development of the private sector in Jordan.

Applicants must be Jordanian and have a masters' degree in business administration or a related field and a minimum of 5 years work experience in industry, commerce, and/or government agencies with direct private sector responsibilities. Strong English skills (writing and speaking) are mandatory. Salary range commensurate with qualification and experience. Interested applicants should submit one page introductory letter along with recent bio data to the:

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Applicant must be Jordanian with a university degree in computer science, a minimum of one year experience, with good working knowledge of COBOL programme. Strong English skills (writing and speaking) are required. Salary range commensurate with qualification and experience. Interested applicants should submit application and recent bio data to the:

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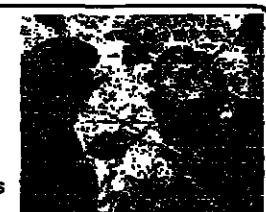
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RAINBOW

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HIGH ICE



Tickets: J.D. 1, J.D. 0.750 for students Performances 3:15, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema

OPERA

Tel: 675573

VICTOR



Performances 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

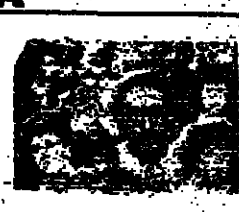
Cinema

PLAZA

Tel: 677430

THE REPORT

(Arabic)



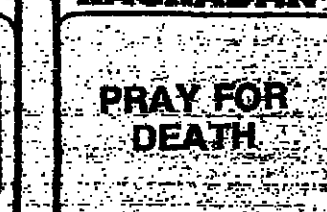
Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema

BAGHDAD

Tel: 622190

PRAY FOR DEATH



Performances 12:15, 3:00, 5:00, 7:45

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.4340/50	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3873/78	Canadian dollars
	2.9605/15	West German marks
	2.2170/80	Dutch guilders
	1.6320/30	Swiss francs
	6.4754/325	Belgian francs
	1360/1361	French francs
	161.60/70	Italian lire
	6.8520/70	Japanese yen
	7.4640/90	Swedish crowns
	7.4100/50	Norwegian crowns
One ounce of gold	399.50/400	Danish crowns
		U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities closed sharply weaker after a quiet session and a slightly firmer opening, unsettled by news that the U.K. government is to investigate suggested misconduct in connection with Guinness's shareholders membership, dealers said.

At 1530 GMT the FTSE 100 was down 21.3 at 1,615.4 after opening 1.1 points higher at 1,637.8.

Dealers said the market was also quiet because funds were tied up with the forthcoming British Gas flotation. Guinness ended 41p down at 289.

Elsewhere among leaders, ICI lost 5p to 1,082, Glaxo 7p to 912 and Bule Circle 6p to 645 while Pilkington dipped 2p to 614 and BTR 9p to 266.

Grand MET lost 11p to 470 and BPB 13p to 533 on profit-taking after the recent speculative gains while against the trend Saatchi and Saatchi added 7p to 686, ahead of results later this week. P and O firmed 10p to 515.

Argyll lost 4p to 312 after an early gain ahead of annual figures on Tuesday which are expected to show profits of around £35 million. Dealers said there was speculation that Argyll may purchase the U.K. arm of the U.S. Safeway group.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, DEC. 2, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Now your day is here to make changes if you wish. It's also a very good day to decide the school of thought and philosophy of life under which you wish to live.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You can easily make new associates today. Your intuitive perceptions are fine, so follow their promptings.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) A good day to make the right arrangements with your mate and have long, fruitful discussions.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Be more willing to accept advice or suggestions from outside allies. Add to the prestige you now enjoy.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Plan your work for the rest of the week carefully. Show more affection for your family.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) A good day to enjoy recreations and to plan future ones. Be enthused and you can have fun with your mate.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You can discuss problematical affairs with your kin and solve them, provided you do not lose your temper.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) A good day to visit as many individuals as you can for whatever good purpose, either business or personal.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Study into newspapers and other periodicals that can give you wise data about greater abundance.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You can get into whatever can help you to expand in your career and start to reap the benefits.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Be with an expert and quietly get advice you need. Buy a little gift that will be appreciated.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) A good day to see as many persons as you can for whatever your purpose and get good results.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Get in touch with the influential people who can make things easier for you. Gain their backing and support.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will do very well in any position of power and importance and should have as fine an education as possible. Add foreign languages to the college curriculum for best results, since much travel is indicated here. Don't neglect physical training or sports.

Pope's frequent travels pose little strain on Vatican budget

ROME (AP) — Pope John Paul II's elaborate trips abroad have cost the Vatican only a small amount of money, since most costs are borne by the host country and private Catholic groups, church officials say.

The Pope is returning to Rome on Monday after a two-week tour of Asia and the Pacific, a 48,000 kilometre voyage to Bangladesh, Singapore, the Fiji Islands, New Zealand, Australia and the Seychelles. It is the Pontiff's 32nd, and longest, trip abroad.

Last month, a letter to the editor in a Paris-based newspaper asked how many Papal trips the projected \$56-million Vatican deficit paid for, and suggested the money should go instead to food and medical aid in the Third World.

But the cost of the trips is so modest, Vatican officials say, that the Commission of Cardinals studying ways of reducing the budget deficit recently decided not to include the travels in the list of possible cost-cutting areas.

The officials said the Pontiff's visits are mostly financed by the bishops' conferences in the host

country through special donations and sales of souvenirs. Church costs have ranged from \$12 million for the Pope's six-day visit to Britain in 1982 to \$100,000 for the one-day stop in Bangladesh in November.

"The Pope was a guest, and you don't ask guests to pay," said the Reverend Rene Auboyer, spokesman for the Archdiocese of Lyon, France, where the Pope spent four days in October at an estimated church expense of \$1.5 million.

Since the Pope is often a state guest, the government pays for his security and often handles helicopter and ground transportation, television transmission facilities and the like. The Colombian government, for example, said it spent \$19 million for the Pope's 10-day visit last July.

In the cases where local financing has not been possible, such as in several poor African nations, the costs are met through funds from Catholic aid groups in countries such as West Germany and the United States and by the Vatican's Congregation of

Evangelisation of Peoples, according to Vatican officials.

The officials say lodging costs are negligible since the Pope and his entourage usually stay at residences of Papal nuncios and bishops or other church dwellings.

There have been protests in some countries about the money spent on the Pope.

During John Paul's three-day visit to Austria in Sept. 1983, the Socialist Party's youth organisation claimed the money could be used better for social services and staged several peaceful demonstrations.

Mr. Tom Smits, a spokesman for the Dutch Council of Religious Orders in Amsterdam, complained that the orders were asked by the Dutch bishops to contribute 10 per cent of their annual income to the Pope's visit in May 1985.

"We've got better things to do with that money," he said. "Think of the Third World."

A Vatican official, speaking on the usual condition of anonymity, said the spiritual benefits of a Papal trip far outweighs whatever financial difficulties it may cause.

Gulf Arab firms seek to recover goods from bankrupt U.S. shipper

DUBAI (R) — Gulf firms whose goods were carried by the bankrupt United States Lines shipping firm said Sunday they hoped to recover their property in Singapore, where one of its container ships is due to berth on Dec. 5.

Shipping sources said the American Oklahoma was due in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) port of Khor Fakkan on Nov. 27 but sailed on to Singapore after

U.S. Lines parent company, McLean Industries, filed for bankruptcy.

U.S. Lines operated a weekly service to Khor Fakkan outside the Gulf on a now-suspended round-the-world container service. Feeder ships took the cargo to Gulf ports and Bombay and Karachi.

The sources said the Oklahoma was carrying about 4,000 TEUS (twenty-foot equivalent units) of

cargo of which about a quarter was to have been unloaded at Khor Fakkan. More than 100 companies owned the goods, they said.

Goods from a previous delivery which were to have been sent on by feeder ship are still at Khor Fakkan. The Sharjah Ports Authority, which manages the port, has asked Gulf companies with goods there to arrange their collection.

It has also impounded 400 containers as collateral for three million dirhams (\$820,000) owed by U.S. Lines, the sources said.

Several companies in the UAE and Qatar have also been affected by the closure of Al Thavun transport company, a Dubai firm which carried cargo by truck from Khor Fakkan.

The firm said earlier it was forced into liquidation by the bankruptcy of U.S. Lines, which owed it about 600,000 dirhams (\$160,000).

Greek seamen start worldwide 2-day strike

ATHENS (R) — About 2,000 ships were affected Monday when Greek seamen throughout the world began a 48-hour strike over pay, their trade union said. They are demanding arrangements for pay that would effectively give them an increase in defiance of a government wage freeze, increased social security cover and extension of the area of the Gulf classified as a war zone. Officials said the strike would cause most vessels with a Greek crew to come to a 48-hour standstill if they are in port. Seamen on vessels at sea would strike when they reached port up till Dec. 20.

Castro assails inefficiency

HAVANA (AP) — An angry President Fidel Castro, assailing "chaos and anarchy" in the workplace, says the nation's economic goals will never be achieved without increased worker discipline.

Speaking to a Communist Party congress Sunday, President Castro complained vigorously about the employment of excessive numbers of workers at factories and other enterprises.

Under the present system, he said, people are taught not to work.

"It teaches that what should be done by one is done by three," he said. "The biggest shame for any man is to call him a bum. The biggest shame for any country is that it become a country of bums. The biggest pride for our people would be to develop a nation of workers."

President Castro spoke at the opening session of the second and final phase of the congress, which will approve a party programme for the next five years.

Seated before more than 1,900 delegates at the Palace of Conventions, President Castro said: "If we don't overcome these vices, then we'll never be able to carry out these programmes."

The daylong session was closed to the public, but televised excerpts were shown Sunday night. President Castro spent much of the time listening intently as delegates from around the country spoke about the problems of worker efficiency.

At one point, President Castro said he never visited any factory when the workers were not taking a coffee break.

He said some people think the party's economic goals will be fulfilled without sacrifice — "like manna from heaven, as the Bible says."

"Are they (the goals) going to be given to us?" he asked. "Are we going to wait until somebody gives them to us?"

It would make no sense, he said, to open any new enterprises until this problem is solved.

President Castro's complaints about economic inefficiencies have been a recurring theme for most of the year. Previously, he has expressed exasperation about absenteeism, worker indolence and illicit profit-making.

The first phase of the party congress was held in February. A draft programme introduced then has been subjected to grassroots debate at party meetings around the country.

Scandal undermines dollar

LONDON (R) — The crisis over U.S. arms sales to Iran pushed the value of the dollar to its lowest in nearly six years in the European foreign exchange markets Monday.

But dealers thought it possible that European central banks, worried by the impact of a weak dollar on their economies, might intervene. Fears that they might suddenly buy the dollar to prop it up stopped dealers selling it too sharply.

The dollar opened in Frankfurt at 1.9685 marks, its lowest opening since Jan. 8, 1981, after closing on Friday at 1.9760. Dealers said trading was light amid widespread fears the West German central Bundesbank would buy dollars.

In early trading in Europe it dipped to 1.96. The market was worried about the general sluggishness of the U.S. economy and the prospect that the Iran crisis would distract the Reagan administration from U.S. and global economic policies.

Sunday Senate Republican leader, Mr. Robert Dole, urged President Reagan to recall Congress and set up a

are unsure about political prospects.

The dollar has also been hurt recently by economic statistics which show a sluggish U.S. economy, dealers said.

In London traders said the possibility of Bundesbank purchases to prop up the U.S. currency made for extreme caution with scant commercial demand for dollars. "There are simply no (dollar) buyers," one Zurich trader said.

Earlier this autumn the Bundesbank intervened in the markets and bought dollars to support the U.S. currency. The German central bank then seemed worried that the appreciation of the mark would upset European currency alignments and hit German trade.

Central banks last bought dollars in a coordinated move on Oct. 7, when the dollar fell below 1.98 marks, a level long viewed as a possible trigger for renewed intervention.

Dealers now believe that, provided the dollar's fall is slow, intervention is unlikely to occur above 1.95 marks.

Japan opens offshore banking

TOKYO (AP) — Japan opened its first offshore banking market Monday in hopes of becoming more of a world financial centre and of further internationalising the yen.

The step was the latest in a series to liberalise Japan's money markets, but some government and bank officials have expressed fears that key limitations may keep away potential customers and hamper the market's growth.

Such top financial centres as New York, London, Singapore and Hong Kong already have offshore markets, which are invisible institutions that lie inside the offices of ordinary banks.

Japan's new round-the-clock market lets Japanese and foreign banks take deposits from foreigners or lend them money, free from certain rules on taxes,

reserves and insurance that still govern the domestic banking industry.

In a message on the market's inauguration, Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said, "the government wishes success to those participating financial institutions, while it will consider taking every measure it can to make the market more useful and attractive to users."

By the end of last week, the ministry had approved applications from 181 Japanese and foreign banks to deal in the new market. However, officials said several major foreign banks held back.

In most cases, Japan has limited the flow of money from the offshore to the domestic market to five per cent of offshore

dealings. Also, unlike in other offshore markets, transactions in Tokyo's are subject to local taxes and stamp duties. Further, banks may not use the offshore account to invest in securities.

Despite the hesitations of some banks, the scope of the market is expected to reach about \$50 billion in a few months. That's larger than the initial size of New York's offshore market, which reached some \$46 billion when it was launched in 1981.

Japan has been under pressure from some of its trading partners to take steps to make the yen a more popular currency among foreigners. High demand for the yen would help keep its value up so that foreign goods become cheaper — and more competitive — in Japan.

EC ministers discuss freer trade

BRUSSELS (R) — European Community (EC) economy ministers met here Monday to try to speed up the dismantling of restrictions on trade within the 12-nation group in advance of Friday's London summit of Community heads of state and government, officials said.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who will preside at the summit, has written to the other top leaders warning that she will take up the subject strongly at the summit if the ministers make no progress.

She asked them to instruct the ministers to curb national reservations blocking a range of measures.

Mrs. Thatcher believes their reaction to the request will reveal how willing they are to abandon rights to veto specific proposals under a year-old agreement to create a genuine common market by 1992.

In her message on Nov. 19, unveiled by British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe here last Monday, she said ministers

should be able to approve a series of 13 measures where no state could claim that it has vital interests at stake.

These range over the removal of obstacles to EC-wide bidding for public contracts, telecommunications, technology standards, the legal protection of microchips, common rules for pharmaceuticals and safety standards for bulldozers.

But diplomats said the ministers were unlikely to agree on more than three of the 13 proposed measures.

Britain had set progress towards completion of the internal market — the removal of all obstacles to the free movement of trade, services and capital within the EC — as the main task of its six-month

EC presidency which ends on Dec. 31.

The EC's Executive Commission has listed about 300 pieces of legislation needed to meet the 1992 deadline set by the EC's Luxembourg summit last December for completing the internal market.

But few have been agreed since Britain took over the six-month rotating presidency in July and diplomats said Mrs. Thatcher was determined to see some progress before handing over the presidency to Belgium on Jan. 1.

The diplomats said that if the ministers fail to make substantial progress Monday, Mrs. Thatcher was likely to call them back for a meeting during the Christmas holiday period.

Underwear maker quits S. Africa

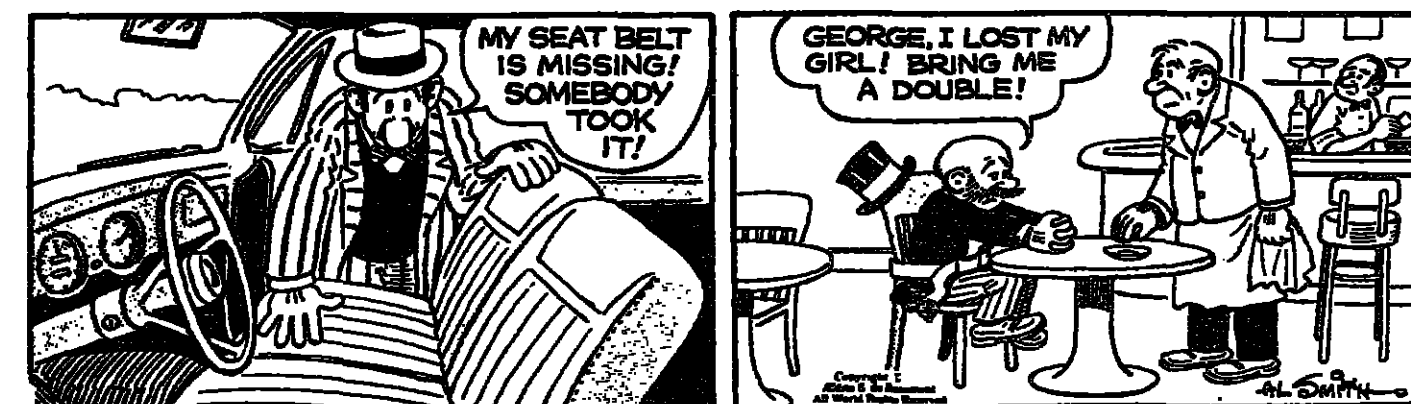
JOHANNESBURG (AP) — International Playtex Inc., an American underwear maker, has joined other foreign firms and is pulling out of South Africa, a local Playtex executive said last week.

Mr. Bill Quinn, managing director of Playtex Africa Ltd., said the U.S. company had sold its assets to local managers and arranged for continued manufacture and sale of its products in South Africa.

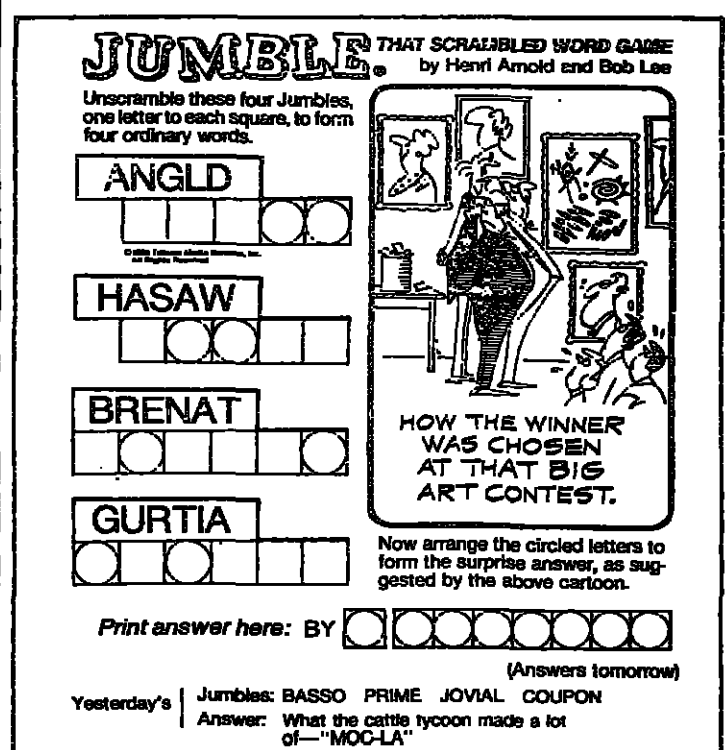
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE Daily Crossword by Stanley B. Whitten

ACROSS

- Impress
- Dull pain
- College teacher for short
- Island near Venezuela
- Oxford or brogan
- Racing sled
- Actress Hayward
- Butte
- Words of comprehension
- Tennis unit
- Happening
- Abolish item
- Fix the brakes
- Atlanta arena
- Tonsured
- Hygienic
- Propelled a raft
- Fr. playwright
- Society page word
- Enamel island
- Hits
- Scintillate
- Novel by Nabokov
- Catch greeting
- Off — (parries)
- Apocryphal
- Most subdued
- Rugged rock
- Dances
- Virtuous
- Ray
- Wreath
- Tenets of note
- Food regimen
- Erect
- "God ha' mercy on such —"
- Concerning
- Newsman Pyle
- Related
- Disorder
- Splendid

DOWN

- Back talk
- Quiz answer
- Swimming style
- A Gabon president
- Like some walls
- Pale
- Board game
- Tim of cowboy films
- Moray
- Equally bent
- Salted topping
- S-shaped molding
- Sense
- ordinal
- Gave off
- Level
- Walted items
- Asparagus
- Shoat
- Swarm
- Singer Paul
- Stella
- Leaving
- Effective
- Metal refuse
- "— Camera"
- Arab headband
- Betting one
- Rubbed out
- Explosive
- Letter
- Joyce Carol
- Gist
- Approximately
- qui non
- Large land-mass
- Star
- Not bright
- "Where the Boys —"

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS

- RISE
- QUARANTINE
- DIET
- MAINTAIN
- UNITED
- SALES
- ENDING
- STUDIO
- ELECTIONS
- STYLED
- SIAMOAN
- ABERRANT
- ELIMINATE
- PARADISE
- AMINO
- INCUMBENT
- PIN
- MIRACLES
- ROSE
- INTERRING
- REIST
- STILLER
- REAR
- PIED
- ELATED
- SPADE
- RAINDIAPER
- PALL
- PARADOX
- PAP
- ASTIN
- ORATED
- SPA
- STAIR
- RISER
- DEIN

DOWN

- 38 — "Camera"
- 40 Arab headband
- 41 Betting one
- 43 Rubbed out
- 44 Explosive
- 45 Letter
- 47 Joyce Carol
- 48 Gist
- 49 Approximately
- 50 — qui non
- 52 Large land-mass
- 53 Star
- 56 Not bright
- 57 "Where the Boys —"

